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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLMUE LVIII.—NO. 213. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PROMPT MOVES TO CHECK FEVER

Quarantines Established and Only One New Case of the Malady Develops During the Day.

HOPE TO PREVENT SPREAD

Officials Believe the Dread Disease Can Be Confined to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton.

GERMS IMPORTED FROM CUBA

Hampton, Va., July 31.—[Special.]—The record of the yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home here today has been one death and no new cases. There are thirty-two still suffering with the disease.

The most thorough investigation has failed to reveal a trace of the fever outside of the home. The authorities are reticent about the number of inmates who have died of the scourge since the beginning of the outbreak, but there are fourteen graves in the cemetery which have been made since Friday last.

Efforts to prevent the spread of the disease have been going on all day with the utmost energy, and hope is expressed that the malady will be confined to the home. The hospital at the Soldiers' Home has been placed in charge of specialists from the national marine service who came today from Washington, and the quarantine has been tightened vigorously.

No train has been permitted to enter since Sunday morning, and all traffic by water has also been cut off. No mails have been received today.

The people are badly frightened and have been fleeing as rapidly as possible. Since Sunday, when the discovery of the disease first became generally known, more than 3,000 have left this place and Old Point Comfort, and many will leave tomorrow if they are permitted to do so.

Famine a Possibility.

Added to the fear of fever is that of famine, as every way in which food could be brought into the town has been cut off. Unless there is a change in the situation soon much suffering must result.

Late this afternoon a self-appointed guard of fifteen Hamptonians with Winchester rifles went to the home to assist in enforcing the quarantine regulations.

Chesapeake and Ohio trains have discontinued their service to the city.

The City Council at Newport News tonight appropriated $10,000 for immediate use in maintaining a quarantine against the fever.

Old Point Comfort is deserted, the only persons now on the reservation being the regular residents, the hotel people, and the soldiers at the fort. The point has been efficiently quarantined against Phœbus and the home, and the electric cars and Chesapeake and Ohio trains are shut out.

No Newport News passengers are being allowed to go from any of the places on the Virginia peninsula to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Baltimore, or the North by steamer.

People Hemmed In.

There is no longer any outlet for the people living in Hampton, Phœbus, Old Point, and Elizabeth City, and Warwick County, as Newport News has established a strict quarantine against Hampton. No cars are allowed to enter from this city.

Three score special policemen have been sworn in at Newport News to do picket duty on the city boundary, allowing no person to enter the city. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad now starts and stops all of its trains at Newport News, and the only outlet for the people of the entire Virginia Peninsula is over that line to Richmond and the North.

Richmond has quarantined against Hampton and Phœbus, but not against Newport News, as the health authorities there have taken hold of the situation with determination and are working hand in hand with the Marine Hospital Corps.

The C. and O. tugs have been placed at the disposal of Newport News for water police patrol, and no vessel from Old Point, Hampton, or Phœbus, large or small, is permitted to get near shore. Norfolk and Portsmouth will not permit vessels from Newport News to land passengers other than those who come through from the north or west by train.

Dr. Wasdin of the marine hospital service is in charge of affairs at Hampton, and is working in cooperation with the local boards of health. He has strengthened the cordon about the Town of Phœbus, which he reports is in bad sanitary condition.

Day Brings Encouragement.

The fact that only one new case appeared today is encouraging to the officials here, who are taking every measure to prevent a spread of the disease.

The officials feel that the fact that the affected locality is in the hands of the government and under one management will be of great value in dealing with the scourge and enable better results to be obtained than where epidemics break out in commercial places.

Dr. Wasdin's official report of his examination of existing conditions at the Soldiers' Home was forwarded to Dr. Wyman at Washington today. It is dated yesterday and notes the fact that the doctor has seen all the cases of suspected disease at the home.

History of the Contagion.

He sums up the history of the contagion as follows:

"Early in July an 'old soldier' entered the home for a short rest and soon afterward appeared at the dispensary, where he informed the physician in charge that he was but recently from Santiago, via a transport to a Northern port; thence he started for Manila via San Francisco, beat his way to the home on a freight train, and entered with his baggage. He complained of dumb chills and fever and was prescribed for. He mingled freely with the inmates of the home and a short time ago disappeared.

"From this as a probable cause the outbreak is as follows:

"Preceding Friday, the 21st inst., there had been noticed nothing of a suspicious nature. The weekly death rate was as usual. But on the 21st and 22d there became ill during the night with sharp or less chill, high fever, some eight or ten inmates, men of usually good health.

First Death on Thursday.

"These seizures, although noted as peculiar, had occasioned no alarm until about Thursday, July 27, when a death occurred, the man becoming distinctly yellow some time prior to death. On or about the same day another one died without having attracted particular attention. He also turned quite yellow.

"Autopsies were held on both by the resident pathologist, and it was then or a little later that the telegram was sent you asking for an expert. I found there were 3,500 inmates, and that thirty-five had been taken ill since the 21st."

Dr. Wasdin says he withheld a positive diagnosis in his first communication because of the assertion of Surgeon Vickery, at the home, that there had been no communication of the inmates with any Cuban soldiers returned since last May or early in June.

Surely Yellow Fever.

With the discovery of the probable origin of the infection and the two autopsies today there can be no doubt, he says, about the disease being yellow fever, and continues:

"I have advised Major Vickery to empty the dormitories infected at once, putting the men preferably in tents. The grounds are closed. There has been a free intercommunication between the inmates and people of Phœbus, a public house near the grounds having been freely visited until last night. I have suggested to Dr. Pettus to meet one or more of the local boards of Phœbus, and informing them of the state of affairs, ask their cooperation in watching the village.

"These inmates, as I understand it, do not mingle much with people outside of the village. From this fact it would seem possible to confine it in the home."

Norfolk Takes Precautions.

Norfolk, Va., July 31.—Fear of the spread of yellow fever to this city and thence abroad has been largely allayed by the absolute quarantine against the three peninsula towns adjacent to the infected spot.

There is no fear that the fever will invade this city. No precaution has been overlooked by the local health officials in their efforts to keep out the disease.

Steamers that stopped at Newport News and those that took on passengers at Old Point were not allowed to tie up at Norfolk today.

A fleet of seven tugs has been chartered to patrol the fourteen miles of water between Norfolk and the Soldiers' Home, and the Norfolk river front is constantly guarded by policemen, while a guard from the navy yard is stationed at the Naval Hospital, to prevent the landing of small boats containing refugees from the peninsula.

The city is in excellent sanitary condition, and all that skill can avail will be done to prevent the introduction of the fever. There are no cases and no suspects in Norfolk.

The Old Point hotels are practically deserted.

Quarantine in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 31.—Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner of this city, announced tonight that a rigid quarantine has been declared against Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, Va.

No boats touching at either point included in the order will be allowed to land passengers from those places, nor will persons coming here by train from the quarantined towns be permitted to enter this city.

Dr. Jones does not fear that yellow fever will reach Baltimore, or become epidemic in any case, but he deems precaution a good thing at this time.

Richmond Establishes Quarantine.

Richmond, Va., July 31.—In view of the yellow fever outbreak at the Hampton Soldiers' Home, Richmond has quarantined against Old Point and Hampton. There were no Richmond people caught in the quarantine lines at the latter place.

FEAR FEVER AT THE CAPITAL.

Washington Takes Steps to Keep the Malady from Entering the City from Hampton.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—Grave apprehension exists in local and official circles lest yellow fever should break out here. This uneasiness is caused by the outbreak of that dread malady in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va.

Several times today rumors gained currency that a number of cases had appeared here, and it was said that a prisoner at the police court was suffering with a pronounced attack. Fortunately, these rumors proved untrue, as no cases have yet been reported, but these rumors did not tend to reassure the timid ones.

Hampton is only 200 miles from Washington, and as there is considerable traffic, both by boat and railroad, it is feared that the disease may gain a footing here, especially as it has existed at Hampton for more than a week and hundreds of persons have passed to and fro between the two cities. This, had its effect, and as there was an unusual number of departures of officials and others whose business did not detain them here, it is believed that the yellow fever scare had something to do with the exodus.

Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease to this city, all incoming trains and boats being carefully examined, and all suspected persons will be refused admission here or sent to the pesthouse. If the situation becomes more alarming a strict quarantine will be established against Hampton, Norfolk, Newport News, and other points likely to become affected.

Sternberg to Fight Fever.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, Surgeon General Sternberg, and Secretary Alger held a conference this morning and perfected preliminary plans to prevent the spread of the disease. Surgeon General Wyman will leave for Hampton in a day or two, and General Sternberg, who is recognized as a yellow fever expert, will soon follow him.

A large number of excursionists, some of whom, it is said, visited Hampton, arrived from Old Point Comfort this morning, and if it were not for the excellent sanitary condition of this city it would be feared a serious epidemic might prevail here. But as the sanitary condition of Washington is not excelled by any city in the world, it is believed this may in a great measure minimize the danger.

Surgeons of both the army and the marine hospital service have been sent to the home where the disease now exists. Dr. White will take control of the hospital, and the policy in handling the disease will depend upon developments. It is believed that the old soldiers who have not been stricken with the disease will be removed from the home. Already orders have been given for the removal of the troops at Fortress Monroe to a point on the north Atlantic coast to be determined by General Merritt. It will be necessary to charter special vessels for this purpose, as the regular steamship lines have declined to transport the soldiers. The monitors Puritan and Terror, now at Norfolk navy yard, will be removed for the safety of the crews.

Navy Yards May Escape.

Surgeon General Van Reypen does not believe the operations at the Norfolk navy yard will be interfered with on account of the outbreak. If this occurs, however, the work of repairing warships will be seriously interfered with, while at the Newport News shipyards work on the battleships Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky may be retarded. Surgeon General Wyman said tonight he was confident the disease could be confined to the home, in which all modern sanitary appliances are installed.

(Continued on third page.)

ALGER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

DEFENDS HIMSELF AGAINST ACCUSATIONS IN LONDON.

Statement Confined to Army Appointments and Expenditure of Money—Only a Few Cavalry Officers and Engineers Chosen by Himself—Upholds President McKinley's Selections—Responsibility of State Officials—Invites Inspection of Expense Records.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—On the eve of his retirement from office Secretary Alger has given out a signed statement concerning himself and his administration of the War department, which is looked upon as conservative both as regards himself and President McKinley.

It had been the Secretary's intention to leave the Cabinet without any formal utterance, but the attack of the London Times, accusing him of making incompetent appointments and squandering large sums of public funds, impelled him to discuss these matters. General Alger's statement is confined to these two topics, and transportation, beef, camp, and other scandals are ignored.

Secretary Alger assumes the entire responsibility for the appointment of the officers of the three cavalry regiments, including the Rough Riders, and expresses satisfaction at the services rendered by them.

For all other army appointments General Alger places the responsibility upon President McKinley, but at the same time defends the President from the charge that incompetents from civil life were given office.

Text of Alger's Statement.

There is no trace of resentment or bitterness in General Alger's statement, and he simply defends himself against the attacks of the foreign press. General Alger refrains from criticism and his statement is considered a frank, manly, and dignified one. He says:

"I am led to make the following statements on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth.

"At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, tents, transportation, medical supplies, camps, and camp equipage, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service, had to be manufactured, transported, and distributed for use.

Responsibility of States.

"From the statement referred to the public might be made to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence with the Secretary of War, by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various States, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the Governors of the respective States from which the regiments came, and any officer found unfitted for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The President had no voice or control in the matter.

"The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,244 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the President numbered, all told, 1,032. Of this number 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life. The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments in the volunteers, special recruiting, and mustering details, was so apparent that to have taken a larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments.

Rush for Appointments.

"For a little over 1,000 appointments made by the President the number of applicants was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of his ability, and in most instances the military service, either in the regular army or a State organization, and not infrequently in both. Certificates showed that each one was as well qualified for the position he sought and to which he was appointed as could be possible for men in civil life in this country. Of the number appointed there were, for instance, twenty-six Major Generals, of whom nineteen were taken from the regular army and seven from civil life. Of these seven all but one were graduates of West Point Military Academy, and all had distinguished themselves in command during the civil war. Of Brigadier Generals there were 102 appointed, 66 from the regular army and 36 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the civil war or on our Western frontier, and all had proven themselves competent to command.

"It has been stated and repeated many times that the Secretary of War made these appointments, when the truth is that few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list, with the recommendations, to be compiled and placed before the President for his selection.

Tribute to the Appointees.

"I would be only too glad to have the honor to have made these appointments. No better, no more loyal, or more patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country, and their appointments were a credit not only to the appointing power but to the country they served. There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen. In every walk of life men are found who cannot carry out satisfactorily the work they have undertaken.

"There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the Secretary of War. Colonel Leonard Wood, now a Brigadier General and commanding the Departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe was one of these. Colonel Grigsby and Colonel Torrey, both good officers, were the other two. There were three regiments of engineers, the Colonels of which were all graduates of the Military Academy, and not only the officers but the enlisted men were selected with a view to their special fitness, and in most instances upon the recommendations of the Colonels themselves, and all proved themselves most efficient.

"There were also ten regiments of immune infantry, of whose Colonels eight were graduates of the Military Academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service developed remarkable proficiency.

Records Open to Inspection.

"Criticisms as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could imply the wrong or careless use of money were also made by the London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully and no one can ever show that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen, or embezzled out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended. The records are an open book, and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined, and ask my successor to open those accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known."

ALARM OVER PEACE CONGRESS.

Report Circulated in Berlin That Dreibund Powers Had Refused Adherence to Conclusions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWAN.]

Berlin, July 31.—A Vienna official telegram spread the alarming report this afternoon that the Dreibund powers had refused adhesion to the peace conference conclusions. The Tageblatt says the report is entirely harmless and that Germany, Austria, and Italy signed the protocol, but deferred action on the conventions until the Cabinets meet.

Old Ambassador Is Dead.

Tassilo von Heidebrand, who was Ambassador to Copenhagen from the close of the Danish war to 1878, died today, aged 81 years.

Pass Sentence in Poison Case.

For sending poison through the mail Marie Nikodem was sentenced to life imprisonment, Katharina Vrssika, Marie Czoran, George Kerin, and Mrs. Trifun Zimcsa to fifteen years each, and the others similarly charged have been acquitted.

Deride Alleged Dewey Interview.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, July 31.—The energetic disavowal by the American press of the alleged Dewey interview, in which the Admiral is made to speak of a possible war between Germany and the United States, and the ignoring of the interview by Dewey himself, has created a most favorable impression here.

The consensus of German press opinion here is that such utterances could never come from the honest lips of Dewey, and that the American people generally are too sensible to be influenced by such a canard.

The whole interview is stamped here as the swindle of a sensation monger.

Will Consider Tariff Memorial.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Berlin, July 31.—In replying to a recent memorial from the Industrial league complaining of the Dingley tariff and the unsatisfactory state of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, says he will submit the complaints to the other government departments and to the Bundesrath.

DISASTER AT SANTO DOMINGO.

Hurricane Wrecks Three Large Ships and Devastates a Large Part of the Island.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, July 31.—News comes from Santo Domingo on Friday last of a violent hurricane, which caused immense damage.

Three large schooners which were in the roadstead of Santo Domingo were wrecked and only one man of the crews of the three vessels was saved.

After striking Santo Domingo the hurricane moved to the northeast, devastating the country between Santo Domingo and Cotui, forty-four miles from the capital. The telegraph lines suffered heavily and great damage was done along the seacoast.

The rivers overflowed their banks, the floods caused by the overflow of the River Yuna, near Cotui and the Ozama, at Santo Domingo. The full extent of the damage is not known.

LAVA DIVERTED FROM HILO.

Flow of Mauna Loa Changes Its Course and the Danger to the Hawaiian City Is Lessened.

Honolulu, July 23, via San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—The stream of lava which was flowing from Mauna Loa toward the Town of Hilo, and threatening its destruction, was on July 18 diverted in its course so that the danger is greatly lessened.

Some time during the night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its bank, about half way from its source to where it turned northward, and formed a new channel running northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but further west.

This is carrying the lava less directly towards Hilo, and keeping it nearer the ridge which divides it from the slope off in the direction of the Kohala coast.

KENTUCKY FEUDISTS ENLIST.

Robert and Carl Baker Join the Army, the Former in Command of a Company.

London, Ky., July 31.—Robert and Carl Baker, two well known characters who have figured prominently in the Howard-Baker feud, have enlisted in the United States army. They left here last night for Fort Thomas.

Robert Baker was placed in command of the troops enlisted here, seventy in number, many of whom were Clay County boys.

Robert is a fine looking young fellow, about 23 years old, and is well liked by all who know him except the opposing faction in Clay County. He is a cousin of Tom Baker, who was assassinated at Manchester.

MAY SETTLE CHURCH CONTEST.

Suggestion for a Compromise in the St. Patrick's Parish Difference.

Belleville, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—A solution of the St. Patrick's Parish fight in East St. Louis as suggested to Bishop Janssen today may save either side from a backdown. It is proposed to build another Catholic church, and have Vicar General Cluse assigned to that. That would leave St. Patrick's without a priest, and enable the Bishop without loss of dignity to appoint an Irish priest. A prominent Catholic has offered to donate the ground for the new church. Bishop Janssen took the proposition under advisement.

CANADA BARS THE WARSHIP.

Statement That the St. Lawrence Has Been Closed to Illinois Training Vessel Is Confirmed.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—[Special.]—Inquiry as to the reported refusal of the authorities to allow a United States warship to pass through the St. Lawrence to the great lakes to be used as an Illinois training vessel elicits the information that such an application was made and declined. The reason, however, was not as stated in the Washington dispatches, but to place on record Canada's objection to liberties with the treaty without a full understanding on both sides.

MANY KILLED BY YAQUIS.

MEXICAN INDIANS TAKE WARPATH IN DEADLY EARNEST.

Courier Reaches Ortiz with News of a Conflict in Which Several Americans and Mexicans Were Killed and It Is Reported General Torres Is Among the Slain—Settlers Fleeing to the Guarded Towns—War of Extermination Probable.

Ortiz, Mexico, July 31.—[Special.]—Any doubt that the Yaquis are on the warpath in deadly earnest was dispelled today when news reached here that many Americans and Mexicans have been killed in pueblos or towns in the Yaqui River Valley, east and southeast of this station.

Fifty killed, Indians, Mexicans, and Americans, is an estimate of the casualties. It is reported that General Torres, in command of the Mexican troops, is among the slain, but this is unverified.

The courier who brings the news declares that he saw a desperate fight at a point forty miles southeast of Ortiz, and that J. F. Remley, a merchant of Hermosillo, and E. Miller, a photographer in his employ, were among the killed.

Remley is one of the best known Americans in Sonora. He has lived here twelve years, and was formerly agent for Wells-Fargo at Hermosillo. His mother, sister, and other relatives live in Missouri.

State of Terror Prevails.

Inhabitants of the towns in and near the Yaqui Valley are in a state of terror, and many are deserting homes and mining camps and fleeing to the guarded settlements for safety.

General Torres, commander of the first military zone, which includes the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California, is in the field with the Twelfth Regiment and has ordered troops from the various gendarmeria in his district.

Colonel Kosterlitzky, formerly of the United States army and now commanding at Magdalena, 225 miles from the scene of the disturbances, is expected to reinforce General Torres in a day or two with a battalion. Troops are being mobilized at all central points.

No information is obtainable as yet of the number of fighting Indians under arms, but if the outbreak is of the proportions of the war ended in 1897 the number may be placed at between 3,000 and 4,000.

This does not represent their total fighting strength. The Yaquis never send their entire forces into the field. One-half their number is kept at work in the cities and towns and their earnings are sent to the fighters. This method has been pursued in every campaign for the last fifty years.

Outbreak a Surprise.

This outbreak is a surprise to State and army officials. When the Yaquis at Torin, their capital, signed a perpetual treaty with General Torres two years ago last May and surrendered their arms to him they were given several hundred square mils of rich land in the lower Yaqui River Valley to be theirs and their children's forever if they remained at peace. At the same time the General warned them that to dig up the hatchet would mean not only confiscation of this land but a war of extermination.

Torres is not a man to brook duplicity and it may be expected that he will show the Indians no quarter. They are desperate fighters, however, are superior in bravery and marksmanship to the average Mexican, and maintain that the territory they inhabit was a legacy from their forefathers long before the presentrace of Mexicans claimed it.

DEWEY'S QUIET DAY IN TRIEST.

Admiral and Flag Lieutenant Brumby Spend Afternoon Ashore and Evening at Piazza Grande.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Triest, July 31.—Admiral Dewey spent a quiet day, strolling about Triest this afternoon and evening, but was everywhere followed by crowds of people. Snapshot photograph fiends are continually after him, snapping their cameras until the Admiral can no longer conceal his annoyance.

In the evening the Admiral, accompanied by Captain Lambertson and Flag Lieutenant Brumby, visited the Café Specchi, in the Piazza Grande. The piazza was quickly crowded with people, who gathered around and stared respectfully at the American officers.

During the day Admiral Dewey paid a farewell visit to the De Martini family, the only Americans living in Triest.

WILL PENSION OLD EMPLOYES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Decides to Take Care of Men Who Serve It Long and Faithfully.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 31.—After several years' consideration the Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to create a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of the employés of the company. It is understood that 70 years has been fixed upon as the age for compulsory retirement and that employés who have been thirty years in the service, but have not attained that age, will be entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The pension allowance will be based upon length of service and the average wages received by the employé during such service. It is estimated that it will require a payment by the company of $300,000 per annum to make the fund effective.

DEATH OF AMATEUR AERONAUT.

Falls 3,000 Feet with His Parachute and Drowns in Pennsylvania Lake.

Corry, Pa., July 31.—Frank Reynolds, an inexperienced balloonist of Ripley, fell 3,000 feet to his death today at Findlay's Lake, fifteen miles from this city, before a crowd of thousands.

When the balloon had reached a height of 3,000 feet and was directly over Findlay's Lake, it was seen that Reynolds had dropped with the parachute. He came down slowly. The aeronaut's young wife shouted that Reynolds could not swim and boats were quickly put out. Reynolds struck the water where it is ninety feet deep and sank like a stone.

ITALY SENDS ITS SQUADRON.

Ships at Buenos Ayres Said to Have Been Ordered to Central America.

London, Aug. 1.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says:

The newspapers announce that in view of possible complications in Central America the Italian squadron has started from Buenos Ayres.

There has been an interchange of views between the Cabinets of the great powers with reference to the probability of a civil war in San Domingo and eventually intervention by the United States.

MONTREAL BANK IS CLOSED.

Two Days' Run on the Jacques Cartier Compels Officers to Declare Temporary Suspension.

Montreal, Que., July 31.—[Special.]—Owing to a continual run on the Bank Jacques Cartier, which was commenced Saturday and continued all day today, the directors tonight decided to suspend temporarily. The price of the stock dropped from 110 to 95 asked and 85 bid on the stock market today.

In an official notice issued tonight the directors say that the run was entirely unjustifiable, but as the run continues in spite of the bank's desire to meet all demands, and as it is impossible to realize at once on all values, it is considered best to temporarily suspend in order that the assets may be realized.

The suspension of the Jacques Cartier bank, following so close on the Ville Marie suspension, is likely to have a bad effect. It is believed that the bank will be able to realize on its assets and meet all demands.

The Jacques Cartier bank, in addition to the head office and six branches in Montreal, has two branches at Quebec, several branches throughout the province, and one at Edmonton, Northwest Territory.

The bank's capital is $500,000, and it has a reserve of $250,000, with a note circulation of about $500,000.

LAURIER MAY GO TO CHAMPLAIN

This Possibility Regarded as Source of Story That He and McKinley Will Confer on Boundary Question.

Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., July 31.—The story in a New York paper to the effect that there is a possibility of a meeting between President McKinley and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, at a point near the Canada line to confer on the Alaskan boundary dispute is hardly worth denying.

The only possible excuse for the publication of such a story is the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to visit Hotel Champlain for a stay of a couple of weeks after the Canadian Parliament adjourns, which will probably be in one week. If he should come here, it is barely possible that he and the President may talk over the Alaskan boundary question in an informal way, but that any formal conference will be held on that subject at some point "near the Canada line," is not true.

The President is much gratified at the rapidity with which Mrs. McKinley is improving in health. Vice President Hobart will arrive here Saturday from Long Branch for an indefinite stay.

GENERAL NELSON A. COLE DEAD.

Soldier of the Civil and Spanish Wars Passes Away at His Home in St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—Brigadier General Nelson A. Cole, a hero of two wars, died at his home in this city today, after a lingering illness. He went into the civil war a Captain of the Missouri Volunteers, and came out a Colonel. He had charge of the expedition in southeast Missouri, and captured Fort Jackson. He participated in many of the great battles of the war with distinction, at one time acting as Chief of Artillery on General Pleasonton's staff. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was among the first to receive an appointment as Brigadier General, being assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, at Camp Alger. He was subsequently transferred to the camp at Columbia, S. C., and was mustered out owing to ill health.

CAPT. TAYLOR SAVES A SAILOR.

Commander of the Indiana Makes a Timely Rescue of a Tar Who Fell Overboard of the Texas.

Newport, R. I., July 31.—[Special.]—Captain H. C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, and senior officer in command of the North Atlantic squadron, in the absence of Rear Admiral Sampson, assisted today in the rescue of a drowning sailor of the battleship Texas. The sailor fell overboard from the gun deck, and in his flight struck a six-pounder, rendering him unconscious. When he struck the water he immediately sank, and Captain Taylor, who happened to be in a launch, went to the drowning man's assistance, personally hauled him into the launch, and had him carried to the Texas. The sailor was still unconscious, but was restored by the ship's surgeon.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Threatening, with showers by afternoon or night, fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Sun rises at 4:53; sets at 7:18.

Moon rises at 0:23 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Moves to Check Yellow Fever.
Alger's Reply to Critics.
Many Killed by the Yaquis.
Rich Men's Tax Lists Swelled.

2 May Go to Jail Tonight.
Nebraskans Angry at Their State.
To Declare for Jimines.

3 Free Du Paty de Clam.
British Commons Hard at Work.
Sues Mary Baker Eddy.

4 Leaders Beaten by Reds.
Constance Wins Again.
Rosa Diah Defeats Thrive.
The Abbot Is King of Trotters.

5 General Wood to Govern Cuba.
Thinks War May Do Harm.
Must Rout Levee Robbers.

7 Balks at W. J. Calhoun.
Gear Sees the Party Workers.

8 Death of Kate Chase Sprague.
Testify for Dr. Gagnon.
Confident Dewey Will Come.

10 Police Must Wait for July Pay.
State Labor Bureaus Open Today.

12 Protest Against Mob Law.
Indictment for W. A. S. Graham.

Pages.		Pages.	
6	Editorial.	10	Lake Marine.
8	Short Story.	10	Railroads.
8	Society.	10	Insurance.
8	Amusements.	10	Courts.
9	Commercial.		

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Friesland	
GENOA	Ems	
LIVERPOOL	Umbria	Servia.

RICH MEN'S TAX LISTS SWELLED.

Schedules of Marshall Field, P. D. Armour, H. N. Higinbotham, and Others Put Higher.

MANY MILLIONS ADDED.

West Town Personalty Returns, Showing Great Advances Over 1898, Given Out by Assessors.

SAMPLES OF BIG FIGURES.

From $35,000,000 to $45,000,000 will be added to the personal property returns from the South Town by the Board of Review. From a fair cash valuation of $165,800,850 the totals will be increased to $200,000,000, and the close of the work of revision may find the aggregate at the $210,000,000 mark. In 1898 the final figures showed $69,639,370 as the full valuation of personal property in this wealthy district of Chicago.

A half-score of prominent citizens will be listed as millionaires on their personalty holdings when the Board of Review announces the results of its search for those who were believed to have scheduled at figures far too low. Yesterday these men and those whose wealth ranges through the six figures, either in person or through representatives, told their stories before the members of the revising body. They came in response to the citations issued against them. Until midnight the reviewers struggled with the figures, which revision will substitute for the amounts either scheduled by these men of money or fixed under the penalty provision by the Board of Assessors. Even then they failed to complete their task and the work will be resumed today.

"This is the crucial test of the new revnue law," said President Upham, "and we must be careful."

Leading the Lists.

Marshall Field will lead the list of the big personal property taxpayers of the South Town and of Cook County. P. D. Armour will be a close second. Harlow N. Higinbotham, the busines partner of Marshall Field, will pay, when the Board of Review finishes with him, on almost twenty times the personal property filed in his schedule. Evidence of the changes which are to come in the South Town are forecast in the following:

	Assessors B. of Rev.'s valuation.	Board of Review valuation.
Marshall Field	$1,250,000	$3,000,000
P. D. Armour	250,000	2,000,000
H. N. Higinbotham	24,475	500,000
Levy Mayer	75,000	500,000

Totals in South Town.

The final returns from the South Town show a total assessed valuation on personal property of $33,160,170, as against $13,927,874 in 1898. The First Ward alone contributes $20,170,000 of this total. The Second and Third Wards add $4,790,620; the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and the part of the Twenty-eighth, $1,049,920; and the banks $7,147,540. The Board of Review will, however, bring about a big change in these figures.

West Town Returns.

Last night the Town of West Chicago came in with its personal property returns under the new revenue system. The totals for this year, representing the assessed valuation alone, or one-fifth of the fair cash value, will be $10,000,000 or more, as compared with $2,803,080 twelve months ago. The Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards—the three of the fourteen West Town wards which have been footed—show an assessed valuation of $1,526,230, and these sections of the West Town territory contain little of the value represented in the large manufacturing plants and business houses beyond the river. The books will go to the Board of Review today.

But great as are the changes in the Western Division of the city, it is the campaign which the Board of Review is conducting in the South Town that has struck the keynote of importance. The results of revision here, through the opposition that may arise, it is conceded by Assessors and reviewers, will bring about the crucial test of the new revenue law.

H. N. Higinbotham Heard.

The Board of Review began revising the returns from the business world of the First Ward and the wealthy residence thoroughfares of the Second Ward in the morning. The first to be heard was Harlow N. Higinbotham. He had scheduled $10,000 worth of personal property. Under fire from the Board of Assessors he withdrew this statement, and, under oath, filed a second schedule in the sum of $24,485. Before the Board of Review he showed that securities valued at $212,000 had been purchased by him, but with money not his own. The ironclad decision was entered by the reviewers that this item must go as personalty in his name. Other lines of information were followed and the total fair cash valuation to be placed on Mr. Higinbotham's personal property will be half a million dollars.

"You have scheduled $24,485. Does this cover all your personal property?" was the first searching question leveled at Mr. Higinbotham by President Upham when the former had entered the elevated inclosure about the witness chair.

"I think it does," came the answer, "except what is taxed elsewhere."

Adds Stocks to List.

Mr. Higinbotham had told the Assessors that they could back up wagons and take the plate, paintings, statuary, and rugs in his Michigan avenue residence if they would pay him $25,000. To this statement he clung during his testimony. He asserted that he had scheduled an item of stocks which was outside of any Illinois corporation.

"Have you any other stocks or bonds?" persisted President Upham.

"I have, but none subscribed under my own name," was the reply.

"What are they worth?"

Mr. Higinbotham figured, gave $212,000 as the aggregate, and this item went into his personal property schedule.

Marshall Field's List.

Through Mr. Higinbotham the board turned its microscope on Marshal Field and his personal property, but no facts of moment were forthcoming.

"I don't know," was the reply to President Upham's question as to the amount of stocks, bonds, and money standing in Mr. Field's name. The statement following that arrangement had been made whereby, without the filing of a schedule, Mr. Field's personality was to be listed by the Assessors at

$650,000, with the penalty affixed—a total of $975,000—caused a small sensation.

"But the figures entered read $1,250,000, and we may not look into that point to a great extent," commented one member of the Board of Review, when the day's work had concluded.

Marshall Field's personalty is worth more, however, in the eyes of the revisionists, and these figures will advance to the $3,000,000 limit.

Schedules of the Armours.

P. D. Armour entered his protest through Attorneys James M. Roberts and C. L. Krautloff. They fenced with Mr. Upham's inquiries with the argument that they knew nothing about the facts after which pursuit was directed.

"How about stock in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad?" was the query by Roy O. West when Mr. Krautloff stated that Mr. Armour's interests were confined to the packing business and assessed as corporation holdings. Nevertheless $2,000,000 will represent Mr. Armour on the tax lists under revision's approval. J. Ogden Armour's valuation of $75,000 and P. D. Armour Jr.'s figures for a like amount probably will be included in the big rise in values under the bullish market tactics of the reviewers.

John W. Gates, the steel man, was out of town, and Max Pam, his attorney, requested a continuance. No one appeared to answer for Mrs. H. O. Stone, nor for Mrs. Celia W. Wallace. Levy Mayer was not there, nor was he represented. The First Ward's Aldermen, John J. Coughlin and Michael Kenna, kept out of sight, and the former's green dress suit went down for triple value.

Charles T. Yerkes, John B. Sherman, Simon Mandel, Leon Mandel, Otto Young, and Seth Gage were others who paid no attention to the summons issued against them. N. K. Fairbank had a representative. The only woman in attendance was Mme. M. de Yale. Thus the examination is proceeding, and it may be late today before the results are formally announced.

West Town Lists.

The Assessors gave their time to the West Town figures. The lists were given out last night. Corporations, business firms, and individuals contribute to the increases, which will aggregate five times the assessed valuation of last year. Of the $2,893,080 assessed values of 1898 a large part remains uncollected, a condition which the Assessors assert will not ensue on the $10,000,000—representing a fair cash valuation of $50,000,000—which year's books are expected to show. The entries on the tax books from the town show more than 6,000 names.

Crane & Co., 93 North Jefferson street, enter a full valuation of $1,242,253, paying on $248,450. Last year the latter item was $90,000. Fraser & Chalmers enter $484,665. The assessed valuation of $40,000 in 1898 will give way to $96,932. The Glucose Sugar Refining company is down for $570,000, an assessed value of $114,000. The recent shifting in sugar trust circles renders the valuation for last year unavailable.

The West Chicago Street railroad company is down for a full valuation of $4,455,000 and an assessed valuation of $891,000. The latter figures stand against $287,000 in 1898. The McCormick Harvester Machine company has an assessed valuation of $300,000, against $108,000 last year. The People's Gaslight and Coke company has an assessed valuation of $220,000. Last year it was $750,000. The Chicago Edison company's assessed valuation is $130,000. The Chicago Telephone company has an assessed valuation of $35,000, against $12,000 in 1898.

Specimen Changes Noted.

A. Dickinson & Co. list $400,000. Twelve months ago they were assessed at $30,000. It will be $80,000 for 1899. The Gates iron works is up with a rush. The assessed value of $2,000 for last year is sidetracked by the new law to give place for $35,900. On its power-houses and other tangible property off the right of way of the Metropolitan Elevated pays on $30,000—one-fifth of its full valuation—as against $16,000 in 1898. The Chicago Varnish company must lay aside last year's assessed value of $500 for $5,000. The Adams Express company shows $5,000 instead of $100 a year ago. Felix & Marston are booked for $162,130; an assessed valuation of $38,427, as compared to $1,000 in 1898. Durand & Kasper come up with $238,850, assessed $47,770. The latter item in 1898 footed $16,000.

The Illinois Steel company enters a fair cash valuation of $250,000; Lyon & Healy, $162,000, paying on $20,400, as against $3,000 in 1898. Morgan & Wright are slated for $625,200, to have over taxation $225,044. Eighty thousand dollars represented the latter valuation in the previous tax levy. The Gess Printing company flies $57,102, to pay on $11,420, as against $3,000 a year ago. L. C. Huck's business is represented by $150,000. Last year's assessed valuation was $10,000. The Chicago General railway enters $25,000, paying on $5,000. The story for last year read $1,000. Zina R. Carter & Bro. schedule $17,492. They paid on $1,500 in 1898, as against a present $3,498.

Joseph Downey is slated for $37,775. Congressman Lorimer shows $32,350, with his wife adding a small schedule. Joseph Bidwill, member of the Railroad and Warehouse commission, is down for $900. Ex-Mayor George B. Swift comes up with $16,350. Zina R. Carter, recent candidate for Mayor, schedules $1,000 even. George R. Davis files $12,950, paying on $2,590, as against $200 last year.

From Business Houses.

The following tables disclose the more noticeable cases of variation in the values of personalty schedules returned by business houses and corporations between 1899 and 1898:

	Assessed valuation, 1899.	Assessed valuation, 1898.
A.		
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.	$ 3,156	$ 1,500
Armour Elevator Co.	40,000	12,000
Adams Express Co.	5,000	100
American Brewing Co.	5,000	2,000
American Malting Co.	30,000	.....
Atlas Brewing Co.	7,650	1,000
American Cutlery Co.	3,600	1,200
American Type Foundry Co.	3,200	10,000
Andrews, A. H. & Co.	9,068	5,000
B.		
Barber Asphalt Co.	3,999	1,200
Blatchford, E. W. & Co.	13,878	8,000
Bradley, David, Mfg. Co.	3,516	4,000
Badenoch, J. J. & Co.	150	170
Bullen Malting Co.	30,000	10,000
Blatz Brewing Co.	9,530	2,000
Beidler, Francis & Co.	32,000	5,000
Beidler, Jacob, estate	19,085	1,000
Barnum & Richardson Mfg. Co.	8,148	4,000
Bagley, F. P.	6,000	.....
Bartholomae & Rossing	14,023	8,000
Braun & Fitts	4,430	500
C.		
Chicago Screw Co.	25,940	15,000
Crane, W. B.	8,886	2,000
Chicago Varnish Co.	5,000	500
Crane company, 93 to 107 North Jefferson	248,450	90,000
Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co.	1,800	1,500
Chicago Newspaper Union	6,000	2,000
Chicago Telephone Co.	35,000	12,000
Chicago Sash, Door & Blind Co.	5,565	1,500
Chicago Brewing Co.	6,490	1,750
Chicago Packing Box Co.	8,000	1,000
Carter, Z. R. & Bro.	3,498	1,500
Clow, J. B. & Sons	1,140	800
Chicago Dock Co.	6,000	3,000
Chicago General Railway Co.	5,140	1,000
Chicago Coffin Co.	1,729	.....
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.	18,500	2,000
Case & Martin	2,160	1,000
Cusack, Thomas	768	.....
Conway, R. F. Paving Co.	6,694	.....
D.		
Dickinson, A. & Co.	80,000	30,000
Decker, E. J.	2,130	5,000
De Voe & Reynolds	12,000	3,000
Durand & Kasper Co.	47,770	16,000
Dreiske, William	3,898	1,500
Dawson Bros.	10,000	1,000
Diston, H. & Sons	400	200
E.		
Eckhart & Swan Milling Co.	21,300	5,000
Enterprise Paint Co.	2,000	500
Esch Bros. & Rabe	1,300	500
Eagle White Lead Works	4,000	2,000
Elmes, Charles	208	1,000
Emmerich, W. B. & Co.	4,400	5,000
Eckhart, John & Co.	9,000	900
Excelsior Quilting Co.	2,000	2,200
Elsenpratn, W. F. & Co.	6,000	5,000
Enterprise Eng Co.	1,020	400
F.		
Fayerweather & Laden	5,601	1,800
Felix & Marston	38,427	1,000
Featherstone & Sons	6,000	4,000
Falcon Iron and Nail Co.	4,000	500
Fraser & Chalmers	96,932	40,000
Fortune Bros.	15,000	4,000
Fahrney, F. & Sons	1,500	500
Fauver, H. N.	13,490	800
Fowler Cycling Co.	4,672	.....
G.		
Glucose Sugar Refining	114,000	20,000
Gould Co.	9,037	1,500
Gump, R. F.	4,020	1,000
Greening, A. & Co.	4,460	4,000
Gates iron works	83,900	2,000
Gourley, Arthur & Co.	1,147	1,000
Gerstenberg & Co.	4,000	10,000
Gould, L. & Co.	7,500	1,500
Gess Printing Press Co.	11,420	3,000
Greening Co.	2,100	2,000
Goodwillie, D. M. Co.	2,565	800
Gauger, John A. & Co.	3,500	1,200
Gunderson & Son (lumber)	2,040	500
H.		
Hartwell, E. S., Lumber Co.	42,404	.....
Hill, Clark & Co.	3,610	1,000
Haggart & Marousseau	5,445	6,000
Huck, Louis C.	30,000	10,000
Hartwell, E. A. & Co.	8,900	2,000
Hall & Ross Husk'g Glove Co.	9,380	5,000
Hamilton, Charles	1,904	$ 10,000
Hunter & Hubbell	1,140	1,000
Hodge & Mooney	4,000	1,000
Hooker, M. M. & Co.	19,928	7,000
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield, 164 Washtenaw	26,000	2,000
Heath & Milligan	14,438	2,100
Hyer & Kurtz	3,000	1,000
Houston, George P. & Co.	1,020	1,000
Herrington & King Perf. Co.	3,000	1,000
Hebard Warshouse & Van Co	1,100	500
I.		
Illinois Screw Co.	2,919	300
Illinois Stone Co	1,400	500
Illinois Seed Co	1,300	500
Illinois Vinegar Mfg. Co.	5,030	500
Illinois Steel Co	50,000	.....
Illinois club	1,000	.....
J.		
Jenkins Bros.	2,400	1,000
Jones & Laughlin	42,080	16,000
K.		
Kellogg, A. M., Pub. Co.	10,582	3,000
Klein, S.	5,000	2,000
Kehm, Fietsch & Miller	5,900	4,000
Kinley Manufacturing Co.	7,704	3,000
Kastner & Co.	1,210	1,000
Kent, W. D.	3,410	600
Kimball, W. W.	100,000	28,000
Kiper, L., & Son	1,200	3,000
Keith Lumber Co.	16,033	.....
L.		
Loeffler, William	600	.....
Lyon & Healy	20,400	3,000
Lihter, Joseph	17,320	2,000
Leigh Valley Coal Co.	4,574	.....
Lambeau Leather Co.	24,940	.....
M.		
Metzger Linseed Oil Co.	12,000	3,000
Monarch Cycle Co.	40,200	1,500
Machinists' Supply Co.	5,200	500
Mattoon Mfg. Co.	8,035	1,000
Morgan & Wright	108,132	4,000
Miller, Hall & Son	10,770	2,000
Metropolitan Elevated Ry. Co	50,000	16,000
Maxwell Bros.	3,925	1,000
Monarch Brewing Co.	6,000	1,000
Milwaukee Avenue State Bk.	46,440	10,000
Morley Bros., saddlery	24,813	.....
McVeagh, Franklin, & Co.	13,685	2,800
Mechanical Rubber Co.	7,000	.....
Metzger, Mrs. Sophia S., est.	23,708	.....
McCormick Harvester Machine Co.	300,000	108,000
N.		
Newman Bros. Co.	5,513	3,000
National Boiler Works	5,500	2,000
National Tube Works	9,400	1,000
Nonnast, L. F.	2,670	1,000
National Brewing Co.	5,630	2,000
National Lead Co.	40,200	40,000
Northwestern Yeast Co.	23,000	4,500
Newman Piano Co.	.....	3,000
National Biscuit Co.	18,000	.....
O.		
Ogden Street Ry Co.	6,000	.....
Oriental Sal. & Wreck. Co.	2,400	1,000
Osborne, D. M., & Co.	16,340	18,000
Otis Elevator Co.	24,105	.....
O'Leary, A. J.	2,962	.....
P.		
Pratt & Whitney Co.	4,880	2,500
Plamondon & Co.	12,834	2,000
Pullman Palace Car Co.	20,000	6,500
Pettibone & Co.	9,720	1,500
Pioneer Paper Stock Co.	5,630	800
Phenix Brewing Co.	1,500	400
Pabst Brewing Co.	6,000	6,100
People's Gaslight & Coke Co.	220,000	75,000
Phil. & Reading C. & I. Co.	6,000	1,000
People's Outfitting Co.	5,250	1,000
Pearson Machine Co.	4,000	1,500
Palmer, Potter & Co.	28,000	20,000
Pilsen Lumber Co.	18,823	400
Pyott Foundry Co.	1,000	100
R.		
Ranhold & Lambin	2,155	800
Rosendale & Reddaway & H Co.	3,000	1,000
Railway Supply Foundry Co.	5,000	3,000
Ritchie, W. C. & Co.	12,238	4,500
Rudolph & Krummel	3,577	1,500
Rand, McNally & Co.	2,000	.....
Raymond Lead Co.	30,000	3,000
Ryerson, J. & Son	45,200	18,000
Reed, W. F., & Co.	1,670	1,500
Ryan, P. F., & Co.	4,000	1,000
Radford Sash & Door Co.	5,840	.....
S.		
Stover & Clark	10,820	1,000
Scott, G. M.	2,960	2,000
Smyth, John M.	50,000	5,000
Street, Chatfield Co.	7,850	1,000
Sykes Steel Roofing Co.	2,000	800
South Side Lumber Co.	22,000	1,000
Soper Lumber Co.	20,172	2,000
Schoenhofen Brewing Co.	40,850	20,000
Schlitz, Jos. Brewing Co.	58,215	.....
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	40,000	4,500
Spirr, John C. Lumber Co.	30,000	5,000
Standard Oil Co.	1,490	5,000
Standard Brewing Co.	18,130	1,000
Stimonds Manufacturing Co.	10,000	10,000
Seman, Cox & Brown	5,000	10,000
Superior Lumber Co.	4,065	1,000
T.		
Testmeyer, Charles	4,619	2,000
Thayer, Fred A.	300	100
U.		
U. S. Brewing Co.	33,685	13,000
Union Signal Switch Co.	5,000	1,000
Union Wire Mattress Co.	5,700	1,500
United Brewing Co.	1,800	.....
V.		
Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co.	4,400	2,000
Viles & Robbins	36,000	12,000
W.		
Wells & French Co.	40,130	30,000
Winslow Bros. Co.	20,211	12,000
Windsor Folding Bed Co.	6,000	1,000
Wacker & Ilsk Brewing Co.	12,000	2,000
Walker, Oakley & Co.	40,000	16,000
Webster Manufacturing Co.	40,362	9,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	30,000	18,000
Wieboldt & Co.	11,500	2,000
West Side Brewing Co.	13,000	3,000
Wright & Hills Lime Co.	61,211	9,000
West Chicago St. R. R. Co.	891,000	287,000
Wolf, Adam	3,150	.....
Watkins, Fritz & Vincent	26,027	.....
Y.		
Yondorf Bros.	2,040	1,000
Z.		
Zuttermeister Ice Co.	800	.....

Changes in Residence Lists.

The following tables give some of the noticeable differences between the personalty schedules of this and last year among the residences:

A.		
Amberg, W. A.	800	400
B.		
Brennan, Patrick	1,905	Not listed
Billings, C. K. G, 470 Washington boulevard	20,000	.....
Birkhoff, George Jr.	1,335	150
Brophy, Dr. T. W.	195	200
Bidwill, Joseph E.	120	Not listed.
Badenoch, J. J.	180	150
C.		
Chalmers, Thomas	2,000	200
Carter, Orrin N.	461	100
Carter, Z. R., 1350 Ogden-av.	200	.....
Cusack, Thomas	105	.....
D.		
Davis, George R.	2,590	200
Downey, Joseph	735	.....
Dwyer, E. J.	218	.....
Devine, Miles E.	1,000	.....
Ducborow, A. C.	100	.....
E.		
Eckhart, John	120	100
Eckhart, B. A.	1,000	200
F.		
Fitz-Simons, Charles	1,315	600
Featherstone, Mrs. L.	700	300
Frake, James C.	1,050	150
Fuller, Charles H.	392	100
Fraser, Norman D.	227	100
Fraser, D. R.	24,021	.....
G.		
Gunderson, S. T.	215	100
H.		
Hollindshead, J. D.	1,000	250
Hoyt, H. C.	500	400
Holmes, F. A.	1,945	100
Hinchliff, William	100	100
Hill, E. A.	300	300
Hines, Edward	3,000	.....
Healy, P. C.	200	.....
Hartman, Dr. F. B.	6,490	.....
I.		
Iliff, William H.	1,428	100
K.		
Kohlsaat, C. C.	400	.....
King, Ulric	150	150
Kane, Thomas	4,155	200
Kavanagh, M. A.	122	100
King, J. C.	10,000	.....
L.		
Lyman, Dr. H. M.	400	200
Lewis, A. M.	716	100
M.		
Maxwell, James	217	100
McLaren, John	883	300
Magill, J. C.	100	.....
Mitchell, A. S.	5,000	.....
Martin, William, estate	12,280	.....
Marshall, Chas. G.	3,000	.....
N.		
Nichols, George R.	7,000	200
Nash, C. F.	1,222	250
Noonan, E. T.	1,000	.....
O.		
Oliver, J. M.	134	.....
P.		
Pinkerton, W. A.	380	200
Pearson, J. H.	1,823	1,000
Pyott, David	150	150
Perry, Thomas O.	2,525	100
Pettibone, P. F.	200	200
Patterson, S. P.	100	100
Pope, W. S.	400	150
Pavlicek, C. K.	103	.....
Peterson, Charles	100	.....
Powers, John	1,000	Not l'd.
R.		
Riddle, F. A.	872	100
Ripley, William	1,835	400
Rend, W. F.	2,000	.....
Ryan, P. C.	1,000	Not l'd.
S.		
Shaw, W. W.	4,000	500
Sands, O.	370	200
Sherwood, J. B.	131	100
Stone, J.	5,000	500
Swift, George B.	2,150	.....
T.		
Thorsen, S. D.	2,835	.....
Thomas, Rev. H. W.	120	.....
U.		
Uihlein, —	2,580	.....
V.		
Van Inwagen, James	1,040	508
W.		
White, George E.	5,000	.....
Williams, Norman E., estate	4,000	.....
Wilson, J.	4,235	500
Weeks, Harvey T.	10,000	200
Wester, Frank	275	100
Wheeler, H. A.	475	100
Z.		
Zuttermeister, F. W.	475	.....

E. J. Lehmann Estate.

The Assessors correct the report that the estate of E. J. Lehmann is listed from Lake View at $75,000. This amount represents only the personal property of Mrs. Augusta Lehmann.

MAY GO TO JAIL TONIGHT.

NEW YORK ALDERMEN EXPECT TO BE IMPRISONED THIS EVENING.

Late This Afternoon the Councilmen Must Appear Before the Supreme Court to Answer for Contempt—Baptist Pastor Approves Moody's Idea of Roof Gardens for Churches—First Bale of Cotton Brings $2,000—Newsboys' Union Formed.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 31.

The crack of the Supreme Court whip seems to be a cogent argument wherewith to convince cantankerous Councilmen. It sounded today with vigor and decision about the ears of the twenty recalcitrants who have held up the issue of bonds for the new Hall of Records and threw them into a fierce state of excitement, which at times looked strangely like fear.

Aldermen Go to Jail This Evening.

And tonight, late, one of them said he had been told Judge Fitzgerald would give them a week of grace, and at tomorrow's meeting they will pass the issue of $34,000 in question, reserving all their belligerence for a strong fight against the total issue of $2,100,000 later on.

After rehearsing the history of the Councilmen's rebellion, Lawyer Kellogg said that instead of obeying the order of the court they had talked in a manner suggesting the time in history when a misguided man had said, "Injunctions don't go here." This pointed reference to the fate of McKane sent cold shivers down the Councilmen's backs.

Judge Fitzgerald reserved his decision and fixed time for the submission of affidavits and briefs.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Kellogg said: "We shall appear in court at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and at that time I expect the Councilmen will be sent to jail."

"I had architects examine this church last week with the view to making a roof garden," said the Rev. Charles E. Nash, pastor of the North Baptist Church, on West Eleventh street, "but I am sorry to say they found the walls so weak that the plan could not be adopted. A roof garden on my church has been a pet scheme of mine for years, and I am glad that Mr. Moody takes the stand he does in his interview this morning."

Baptist Pastor Wants a Church Roof Garden.

The North Baptist Church is a brick structure, built early in the century.

"It will not be long before we shall build a new church," said Mr. Nash, "and when we do we shall most assuredly have a roof garden.

"Would the people who crowd the roof gardens to see a theatrical performance enter a theater these hot days to see the same performance. No. The roof gardens are cool and comfortable—that is why they go there.

"Why should we not have cool, comfortable roof gardens for our religious services during these hot days instead of expecting the people to come to our hot, stuffy churches? The church roof garden certainly will be in existence before many years, and the sooner the better."

At a public auction held today at noon in front of the Cotton Exchange the first bale of new cotton from Texas was sold for the sum of $2,000. The bale was sent by Governor Sayers of Texas, to be sold at all the large cities for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers. The first bid was of $1,000, made by President T. M. Robinson of the Cotton Exchange. After that the bids went up by hundreds to the final price of $2,000, which was made by Superintendent King, acting for the members of the exchange.

First Bale of Cotton Starts on Charity Tour.

The market value of the cotton is about $80, and the amount paid is said to be the most a bale of cotton has ever been sold for.

The bale will now be sent to Boston to be sold.

Charles F. ("Fatty") Bates is prosecuting his charge of perjury against James T. Hyde with as much enthusiasm and determination as if took a four-in-hand at the annual horseshow. He had Mr. Hyde up in the Center Street Police Court today, and the magistrate held him in $1,000 bail.

A meeting of newsboys and newsdealers was held last night in Gardner's Hall, in Suffolk street, resulting in the first steps the boys have taken toward a definite organization. The plan adopted was that of James G. Neill, who sells papers at the bridge. The organization is to be called the Newssellers' union. Every newsboy is to have a badge. The city is to be divided into districts, and every district is to have a Captain and a committee.

First Newsboy Union Takes Definite Form.

Each committee will have delegates in a central organization known as the Grand union.

The following officers were elected for the union: President, James G. Neill; Vice President, "Racetrack" Higgins; Recording Secretary, "Abe" Cutler of Fulton street; Financial Secretary, Solomon Levy; Treasurer, David Ruben of Bleecker street and the Bowery; Sergeant-at-Arms, Simon Levy.

John Mason of Brooklyn was elected head Captain, and he will select the district Captains.

The boys claim the strike is by no means over, in spite of appearances to the contrary.

John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was practically declared to be a failure as a strike leader at the meeting of the Central Federated union held yesterday. Many of those who attended the meeting said that in their opinion Parsons had never succeeded in building up an organization in the ranks of the motormen and conductors employed by the Metropolitan Street railway company, and that they did not believe that the union of which he talked before the strike began ever existed.

Think Parsons a Poor Man to Lead Strike.

President Prince of the Central Federated union was one of those who attacked Parsons, and in the course of his remarks he said that he had no use for labor leaders with methods like those of the man who was at the head of the recent strike movement in this city.

Parsons was not at the meeting, and no one undertook to speak for him with any great fervor.

Married men who wish to escape legal liability for new dresses and other articles purchased on credit by their wives will learn from the decision of the Supreme Court, written by Presiding Justice Freedman, that it will be well for them to be entirely ignorant of what dresses or other articles of wearing apparel are in the wardrobe of their wives. This is the legal rule:

Husband Must Pay for Wife's Silk Dresses.

"If a husband allows his wife to wear articles in his presence and in his knowledge which he would ordinarily be liable to pay for as necessaries, and he makes no objection, he will be liable to pay for them, for his permission to her to retain and enjoy them without objection is equivalent to ratification of the purchase."

This rule was laid down in affirming a judgment which Mary A. Graham, a dressmaker, obtained against Abraham B. Schiclmer in the Eleventh District Municipal Court for services and materials in making a silk dress for his wife.

The Sandy Hook twin screw racer Monmouth—the fastest steamboat in this harbor—was beaten today in a race with John P. Duncan's new twin screw yacht Kanawha over a course of twenty-two statute miles, from Atlantic Highlands to the Rector street pier. It was the Monmouth's first defeat. The Kanawha did not reach its guaranteed speed of twenty-two knots an hour; and it was no easy task for it to cover the distance ahead of the Monmouth. As it was it came out two boat lengths ahead of the Sandy Hook flyer.

Private Yacht Beats Crack Excursion Racer.

The Monmouth had more than 1,400 persons on its decks when it left the Atlantic Highlands pier. Captain Sam Martin of the Monmouth, was by no means satisfied with the result.

"The Monmouth has made the trip in one hour, which is eleven minutes better than this time," he said, "and we were fearfully hampered today."

The Kanawha is a floating palace, built of steel, has steel deckhouse, and is subdivided by water tight bulkheads, which render it unsinkable.

The forward deckhouse, forty feet in length, is finished inside in mahogany and furnished with plate glass windows. Another small deckhouse aft contains a piano and a stairway leading to the grand saloon. The owner's quarters and staterooms for guests adjoin this.

Miss Cora Van Norden, whose father is President of the National Bank of North America, is working with the Salvation Army. Her sister, Miss Emma Van Norden, created a furore in society circles four years ago by joining the Salvation Army. At that time Miss Cora Van Norden said tonight she would not think of such a thing as following her sister's example. But visits to her sister and a growing realization of the good she was doing have been too much for her resolution.

Two Daughters of Banker in Salvation Army.

Miss Cora Van Norden has begun to follow her sister's example. She is now editing the Young Soldier, a paper published in the interests of junior members of the army.

"It is a delicate matter to talk about," said Colonel Lewis today at the army headquarters, "but it is true Miss Van Norden is editing the Young Soldier for us."

But Miss Van Norden still clings to the outer world. Not yet can she convince herself she must give up all society gayety. She still wears her tailor-made gowns.

The Mazet committee will resume its sittings tomorrow. About twenty witnesses have been subpœnaed, but Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, would not say today who they are or what subjects they will be questioned on. He said the sittings will continue three weeks. He indicated that Morgan and Slattery, the architects, who have appeared frequently in connection with the Hall of Records Building, will be called if they can be found.

Mazet Mill to Begin Its Grind Again Today.

In regard to a statement made public today concerning a bill for $2,658 for detective services rendered in securing information in the case wherein Roland B. Molineux is charged with murder, Mr. Moss' associate counsel said that in all probability the bill would be made the subject of investigation by the Mazet committee.

Assistant District Attorney Osborn, under whose direction the bill was incurred, refused to make any further explanation of the matter than that they were necessary for the successful conclusion of the case.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, District No. 2, Atlantic seaboard, has formally declared a strike, which will call out about 15,000 men tomorrow and involve 1,000 of allied trades. The garment workers in Brooklyn, numbering about 2,500, who struck today, have been joined by 1,200 vestmakers.

After a hard-fought legal battle in the Yorkville Police Court this afternoon Francis J. Curran, ex-employé of the Second Avenue Electric railroad, accused of having dynamite in his rooms an on his person, was held in $500 bail for trial at special sessions. The man, first charged with conspiracy to blow up the great power-house at First avenue and Ninety-sixth street, is now charged only with a misdemeanor under section 389 of the penal code.

Dynamite Case Assumes More Modest Form.

If he was really one of a gang of conspirators it would be easy enough to bail him out and let him get away. But no bail is given. He is still a prisoner.

Curran's friends agree with him that he had barely enough money to buy food for his wife and child, certainly not enough to spare to buy the ten pounds or more of dynamite found in the same room where his furniture was stored.

Seldom has a community been so hard hit as was the little City of Perth Amboy, N. J., by the thievery of George M. Valentine, the cashier who wrecked the Middlesex County Bank. Six hundred hard-working citizens lost an average of $250 each. The municipality lost $125,000.

Perth Amboy Paralyzed by Bank Wrecker.

Work on a schoolhouse has been abandoned. Street paving is stopped. Sewer and water pipes remain unlaid. The town is practically bankrupt. The people of Perth Amboy have done with the excitement of the affair and have settled down to a grim determination to find out, not only where the money went and how it went, but whether there are others guilty, either by collusion or by the criminality of neglect. There is a movement to have all others who may be guilty prosecuted. E. S. Campbell was made permanent receiver today.

John E. Searles, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the sugar trust, is now going into cotton, it is said, and hopes to clear from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year as his profits. With at least $20,000,000 of his own, John E. Searles retired last February from the sugar trust and all its connections. He sold his stock, or a great part of it, to his partners. The cotton crop is yearly valued at about $286,000,000, and when Mr. Searles' attention was brought to a new device for baling cotton which saved $3 a bale he thought it a good thing.

Searles Leaves Sugar Trust for Cotton Fields.

This in a crop of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales would be $30,000,000 a year. Mr. Searles bought what he considered the best of three varieties of this invention. He set up a "press" in a cotton country. The "press" will take a planter's cotton and sell it for him.

Every bale pays a royalty to Searles' company. The lessee of the machine and the planter get each his profit out of the saving.

Marc Meyer, who has been a figure in Wall street for twenty years, was taken to Bellevue Hospital this evening with a fractured skull. The doctors there at a late hour said he would probably die before morning. Mr. Meyer was riding up-town on a Lexington avenue cable car and at Twenty-seventh street was thrown off, his head striking the pavement. He is associated in the banking and brokerage business with his two brothers, Paul, who is in Paris, and Leopold, who lives in Basle, Switzerland.

LEAVE FOR THE FAR EAST.

Vanderbilt Party, Contractor Mann, Consul Nosse, and Others Sail on Empress of India.

Vancouver, B. C., July 31.—The steamer Empress of India sailed this afternoon for Yokohama and Hongkong. It carried a distinguished passenger list, including the Vanderbilt party of young college graduates who are on a tour around the world.

D. D. Mann, the Canadian railway contractor, was also a passenger. He is going to China to look after some railway contracts.

K. Kaneko, a distinguished Japanese diplomat, is returning home. Mr. Nosse, formerly Japanese Consul at this port, and more recently at Chicago, is en route to Corea, having been appointed Japanese Consular representative there.

DEFAULTER WILL PAY DEBTS.

W. H. Bard, Who Left Shortage in Pittsburg, Writes from Alaska That He Has Made a Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—[Special.]—W. H. Bard, alias Samuel Masarvey, who disappeared from this city Dec. 8, 1897, while acting agent of the United States Life Insurance company, and who, it is claimed, left debts and defaults amounting to $50,000, has written a letter from Dawson City to a friend of his here, A. S. Smith, in which he declares that he is worth $250,000 and intends to commence Aug. 1 to pay up all his obligations here.

J. C. S. Blackburn Ill.

Versailles, Ky., July 31.—J. C. S. Blackburn has been sick since yesterday. He is much better today and his physicians believe that he will be able to sit up by Wednesday or Thursday.

ANGRY AT THEIR STATE.

NEBRASKA TROOPS RESENT WORK OF ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEN.

Politics Responsible for Shabby Treatment Received at the Opening of the Philippine Campaign—Gov. Poynter Explains—His Veto of Resolution of Thanks Due to Its Indorsement of the War—Warm Greeting to Volunteers at 'Frisco.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—[Special.]—San Francisco's splendid greeting to the First Nebraska Volunteers today was the means of explaining the reason why the regiment desired to be mustered out here instead of in Nebraska.

Under the impulse of the tributes offered them along the miles of march from the dock to the Presidio camp, members of the regiment loosened their tongues, and in thanking San Francisco made caustic comments upon Nebraska.

The cause of the anti-Nebraska feeling in the regiment is found in the fact that a year ago last spring, when President McKinley issued the call to arms and the regiment answered it by hurrying into camp, Nebraska had its chance to shower kindness upon the soldiers. The opportunity was neglected, willfully the members of the regiment believe.

Anti-Administration Men Blamed.

As all the country knows, Nebraska is a hotbed of politics. It is the boast of the average Nebraskan that the topic always is in his mind or on his tongue. The soldiers assert that when it was learned that they were to go to the Philippines the opposition of the anti-administration element to the policy of the occupation of the islands was evinced by turning a cold shoulder upon the regiment.

"That's just exactly what they were small enough to do," was the unchallenged statement this afternoon of a soldier who stood in the center of a group of his fellows.

"We were camped in Lincoln, the capital, where the politicians had full swing, and were about as good as ostracized. Our State let us go beyond its boundaries without godspeed or as much as a good wish. It isn't strange that we were not long in deciding between San Francisco and Omaha and Lincoln when we heard in the Philippines that we could be mustered out where we chose. Nothing was too good for us when we were in San Francisco before we left, and the people here saw us off as if we had been sons of California.

"I don't think any of us will ever forget this homecoming day. I only hope Nebraska will give us half as good a welcome."

Governor Poynter's Attitude.

This half public address was delivered less than an hour after the regiment had stood at parade rest and listened to a laudatory welcoming speech from Governor W. A. Poynter. The Governor was well received and his words won unreserved applause, although he is of the political party which the regiment blames for the events of last year. The returned campaigners are too big-hearted to have ill feeling against an individual. Besides, Governor Poynter was not occupying the Gubernator

FREE DU PATY DE CLAM.

REPORT IN HIS FAVOR SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADOPTED.

Associated with Degradation of Gen. de Negrier, His Release Creates Strong Reaction Against Dreyfus—Prisoner's Case Becomes Less Hopeful—Story of Captain's Alleged Admission Swept Away by Sandherr Letter.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, July 31.—Those who are closely watching the Dreyfus case find it is taking a bad turn now that the report on Du Paty de Clam has been signed by the government.

Colonel du Paty was, it is announced, liberated this afternoon and immediately driven to his home.

The general assembly of the patriotic league will also send General Negrier a sympathetic address of protestation against his punishment.

Du Paty's exoneration and General Negrier's disgrace have had a deplorable effect upon the people of moderate opinions who have gone over to the army side by the hundreds. It is national and not a nationalistic sentiment, and the moderates are asking if the whole case is worth what it cost France, admitting even it is in the cause of justice.

The government's acquittal of Gilletta for spying and the revoking of General Negrier's commission in the Supreme Council of War have both done great injury to the Dreyfus case.

Loophole in Trial Law.

In studying the composition of the war council it is found that Colonel Jourdy cannot be named Suppliant President of the council of war at Rennes, nor Recorder Coupois Suppliant Recorder without violating the law. It is believed by some the government ignores the fact in order to allow an appeal for an annulment of the trial.

Wagers on Result Even.

The army side insists a condemnation is a possibility as the rsult of recent events, and wagers tonight are even, fifty to fifty being wagered and taken.

Nation Becomes Alarmed.

The country is alarmed at the decapitation of the army and the fall in rentes. In France the rentes are in the hands of small holders and can influence more people than they can in England or America, where government bonds are distributed among both large and small holders. Here, however, the small holders are almost universally anti-Dreyfusard.

The riots here, which were caused entirely by the revisionists, have frightened the people as a whole, and they believe that if Dreyfus is liberated the revisionists will put the country to sack and inaugurate a reign of terror. All this weighs with the army men, who are called to judge the affair, and have caused pessimistic views to be adopted by even the most hopeful.

Anti-Dreyfus Feeling Grows.

For some reason unknown the Dreyfus family is inclined to treat the French press representatives in a most surly manner, and this is resented, especially as the heat is intense and every one is more inclined to irritation. As a result of these incidents Dreyfus has less chance of acquittal than he had a fortnight ago. The authorities consider the affair only commenced and believe France is entering one of the most extraordinary dramas in the history of nations, and that sensational surprises are in store.

Trial Tied with Red Tape.

The rules of the trial are exceedingly strict, and no one entering the trial chamber will be allowed to leave before the séance is finished. The President wants as few women as possible, for if there should be any fainting they would have to be carried out. People holding admission cards and arriving late will not be admitted. The ceiling of the trial hall is so low that when M. Labori will stand up to plead the prisoner's case his head will almost touch the ceiling.

Danger from Clemenceau.

Clemenceau is showing his teeth, and every day he demands more officers' heads to be served up to him, greatly to the terror of the frontier towns, where so many prominent officers have already been punished. Nearly every garrison town is alarmed, and fears that if the striking off of officers continues there will certainly be a revolt. The republic with a good government is safe, but if Clemenceau ever gets the upper hand again and rules the Cabinet not even Waldeck-Rousseau can prevent trouble. The only course open in the present state of affairs is firm moderation, and such punishments as that of General Negrier should not be repeated.

Visit Under Heavy Guard.

Mme. Dreyfus, with the father of the prisoner, today visited him under guard of a squadron of gendarmes, and no one was allowed to pass the line. A reporter for La Patrie, who insisted on breaking through, was seized by the police and conducted by force to a neighboring street.

New Arrivals in Rennes.

Mme. Severine, Mme. Marguerite Durand, Princess Rudd, and Commandant Forzinetta, representing the Prince of Monaco, are expected to arrive at Rennes on Saturday.

The Seventh Artillery will arrive at Rennes on Friday.

A crowd of "camelot" news venders have arrived from Paris, and are being closely watched by the police, as the "camelots" are always the leaders in trouble and are easily bribed by either side.

Sells Dreyfus' Beard.

It is rumored that Dreyfus' barber, who offered to sell the beard of which the prisoner was shorn for a handsome sum, has found a purchaser.

Disposes of Avowal Charge.

Figaro's latest publication of evidence has caused no little emotion and is an extremely interesting document concerning the pretended avowals of Dreyfus, and practically settles the question, and proves conclusively that Dreyfus made no avowals at the time of his degradation.

Ulric de Civry of the Echo de l'Armée wrote to Colonel Sandherr, Chief of the Bureau of Information, asking his opinion about publishing the avowals. Colonel Sandherr's letter in reply has been found, making an important document in favor of Dreyfus, particularly as Colonel Sandherr was known to be against the prisoner.

Substance of Sandherr Letter.

Sandherr's letter says: "No, do not publish the article submitted to me, as it will open the door to useless discussion, and I tell you sincerely it is not true. Dreyfus made no avowals to the Captain of the Republican Guard, as has been told you, and this is why such avowals could not be used, and why they should not be placed before the public.

"Dreyfus had simply recalled the words of the Minister which Du Paty de Clam had reported to him, and the Captain who had spoken about the conversation he had had with the condemned on the day of his degradation forgot to place in the mouth of the prisoner the words he said.

"The words were those of the Minister and not of Dreyfus. Pass the incident in silence. SANDHERR."

Poisons a Little Girl.

One of the most extraordinary cases of poisoning in the history of French crime is that of a little girl, Marie Louise Saintenay, aged 14, who was poisoned by her aunt, Mme. Couderc, who gave the child a "cachet" while distributing chocolates to her companions. The "cachet" contained a deadly drug, and the little girl came home and drank two glasses of water and died.

Behind the case was a question of inheritance and jealousy. A strong tendency towards crime was shown by Mme. Couderc, as the inquiry proved that Mme. Couderc habitually terrified the little girl, who always called her the "veiled lady."

Crime Epidemic in France.

There is an epidemic of poison cases in France, and the putting of drugs in "cachet" is the favorite method. "The veiled woman" has also been a fad since the Dreyfus case, and the whole affair presents an instance of how mystifications impassion the Parisian public.

Accident to Miss Terry.

Miss Terry, said to be the fiancée of Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was the victim of a serious accident near the Château Chenonceaux, while driving with the daughter of the Duke de Rohan and MM. de Segondac and Terry. The horses took fright and overturned the carriage. Miss Terry's shoulder was seriously injured and she was carried insensible to the château.

Announces Du Paty's Release.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, July 31.—Le Soir announces that Colonel du Paty de Clam was liberated at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He immediately drove to his home and retired to bed, alleging excessive fatigue. He declined to see anybody.

General Brugere, Military Governor of Paris, has the power to override the decision that there is no case against Colonel du Paty de Clam, but it is understood that he will countersign the acquittal.

Nothing is yet known of the actual grounds of the acquittal, but it is reported that Du Paty de Clam was exonerated because it was proved that he acted under direct orders from Generals Gonse and De Boisdeffre, against whom severe disciplinary measures are imminent. If this is confirmed it will proved that the efforts of the general staff to make Du Paty de Clam a scapegoat have failed.

General Roget and Major Cuignet, who were the chief witnesses against Captain Dreyfus in the proceedings in the Court of Cassation, each maintains that he has absolute proof of Du Paty de Clam's forgeries and intrigue. If their statements, which it was believed at the time were made to shield the general staff, are discredited, nothing will remain against Dreyfus.

Canadian Minister Operated On.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The Echo de Paris announces that Joseph L. Tarte, the Canadian Minister of Public Works, who has been here for some time, has undergone a painful operation for a tumor on the liver.

USE OF INCENSE RESTRICTED.

Archbishops of Church of England Say It Is Not Permitted in Religious Ceremony.

London, July 31.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., announced a decision today in the ritual cases which he and the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William Dalrymple McLagnan, D. D., heard in May. The Archbishops declare that, although far from saying the use of incense and the carrying of lights in procession are unsuitable or undesirable accompaniments of divine worship, they are obliged, in accordance with the prayer book, to come to the conclusion that these adjuncts are neither enjoined nor permitted by the law of the Church of England. Therefore, the Archbishops add, though they may be used to sweeten a church or for purely lighting purposes, they urge all the clergy for the sake of the peace of the church to discontinue their use as part of the services.

The Rev. John Henry Hopkins, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, said in discussing the action of the Archbishop of Canterbury:

"It is a matter for the Bishops to discuss, not for the clergy. We do not have much controversy over that sort of thing in this country. I think the decision of the Archbishops beneficial, in that it will avoid any hard feelings. It certainly will have much weight among the clergy in this country, because of the respect in which the English Archbishops are held here. The opinion of two such men cannot go unheeded. Incense is used but little in the diocese of Chicago and I think it is but little used in this country."

The Rev. W. C. De Witt, rector of St. Andrew's Church, said: "I think the decision is as skillful a settlement of the difficulty as could have been made. It answers the question and yet avoids it. They certainly mean that anything which creates dissension should be condemned for its trouble-making. We have no dissensions over the matter in this country. So far as I know the Church of the Ascension is the only one in Chicago which uses incense. It is all a matter of custom, and but little of the usages of the English Episcopal Church are provided for in our doctrines."

Nearly all of the Chicago clergymen of the Episcopal churches are away on their vacations, Father Edward Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and Bishop William McLaren being among the number.

FEAR THE UNITED STATES.

South American Republics Said to Be Combining Against Possible Aggressions from the Big Republic.

London, Aug. 1.—The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says: According to news received here the victory over Spain and the growth of imperialism in the United States has led the large South American republics to talk of an alliance against the United States, and it is alleged that the preliminaries of such an alliance have been concluded between Brazil and Argentina.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

BRUSSELS.—The Parliamentary Committee of Fifteen has rejected all the government electoral bills referred to it.

LONDON.—Sir Philip Manfield, who was Mayor of Northampton in 1892 and who represented Northampton in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1891 to 1895, is dead, aged 80 years.

TRIEST.—Admiral Dewey spent Monday at the Hotel de la Ville, while his flagship, the Olympia, was being coaled. He will return to the ship Tuesday and expects to sail in the afternoon.

BOMBAY.—At Poonah, capital of the district of that name in this presidency, there have been fifty-nine cases of plague and fifty-six deaths in fifty-eight hours. Several fresh cases have occurred among Europeans.

BERLIN.—At a private memorial service held at Friedrichsruhe Emperor William sent a magnificent wreath of laurels and palms, which Prince Herbert Bismarck laid on the late Prince Bismarck's tomb. In an accompanying message the Emperor alluded to the immortal services rendered to the Fatherland by the late Chancellor.

BERLIN.—The German third class cruiser Falke, lately in Samoan waters, has been ordered home. The German gunboat Jaguar will arrive at Matupi in the Bismarck Archipelago Sept. 15, and will convey to his post the Governor of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, who will take over in behalf of Germany the Caroline, Pelew, and Mariana Islands.

COMMONS HARD AT WORK.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO ADJOURN EARLY NEXT WEEK.

Telephone Bill, Giving the London Company a Monopoly for Twelve Years, Passes with Little Opposition—Little Chance for Improvement in Present Facilities—Brilliant Opening of the Season at Cowes—Boers Shy at Proposed Commission.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Aug. 1.—The Transvaal debate being over, the House of Commons settled down yesterday to quiet business. Mr. Balfour promised prorogation on Wednesday week if the opposition would behave properly and get through the work. The result was a busy evening, and many bills were advanced.

The telephone bill passed the third reading with only twenty dissentient votes. It is regarded as an exceedingly bad bill, giving a monopoly to the present company until 1911. The present company's system is possibly the worst in the world, but the bill thrashed out in committee was worth opposing. So England is to be saddled for twelve years more at least with a wretched telephone service, for it is hardly expected the telephone company will improve much while its monopoly lasts.

Westminster as a City.

A certain Mr. Pickersgill was much exercised during question time over the title of "city" conferred by the Queen on Westminster and gave notice he would denounce the proceeding at the earliest possible opportunity, forgetting that the title originally belonged to Westminster, but had been allowed to lapse. On the whole, the opposition, under the influence of the heat and the water famine, will be only too glad to hurry through business and get away to the country.

After glorious Goodwood every one has gone to Cowes. Even the Americans are deserting the Savoy and the Hotel Cecil. The Cowes week started with brilliant weather, though the wind dropped in the afternoon. Shamrock is due to sail for America today from the Clyde.

Boers Shy at Commission.

The news from the Cape deals chiefly with Chamberlain's commission proposal. The Boers are unwilling to accept the commission if its discussion is narrowed down to the franchise question. They might possibly agree to the commission for arbitrating all matters of dispute, but would not discuss the franchise alone, lest they should appear to admit the British right of interference in a purely local matter. It is announced on good authority the Boer government intends to make a proposal for the abolition of religious disabilities, thus entitling the Jews and Catholics to exercise electoral rights, represent constituencies, and become state officers.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case Again.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 31.—Hardly a year has passed since her conviction in 1889 that the friends of Mrs. Maybrick have not made some sort of an attempt to secure her freedom. Michael Davitt in the House of Commons today asked the Home Secretary if any action in the case of Mrs. Maybrick had been taken by the government of the United States. The Secretary said that representations in regard to Mrs. Maybrick had been made through the United States Ambassador, and numerous applications had been received from private individuals. It was contrary to practice to present the House with the papers on the exercise of royal prerogative. The government is satisfied of Mrs. Maybrick's guilt, and all attempts to secure her release by Liberal or Conservative have met the same fate. There is no reason to suppose she will not serve the twenty years of her sentence.

Peerage for Sir Julian Pauncefote.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 31.—It was officially announced today that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, who was head of the British delegation to the International Peace conference at The Hague, has been elevated to the peerage.

Elevation Generally Approved.

London, Aug. 1.—The morning papers express the greatest satisfaction at the elevation to the peerage of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and take the opportunity to pay a tribute to his valued work at The Hague.

Pope Upholds Bishops' Council.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Pope has ratified the decisions of the Council of American Bishops held there recently. These decisions are a mortal blow to the aspirations of American liberal Catholicism.

INQUIRY GROWING IN FAVOR.

Transvaal Government Waiting for a Definition of Conditions Before Taking Further Action.

Pretoria, South African Republic, July 31.—The government is waiting for dispatches relating to the commission of inquiry.

The Volksraad has held a secret session for the purpose of discussing President Kruger's proposal to eliminate the question of religious disabilities from the constitution.

Herr Fischer said that, not knowing the scope and constitution of the commission of inquiry, he was not prepared to express an opinion.

CANADA APPROVES BOER POLICY

Resolution in Ottawa House Introduced by the Premier Seconded by the Opposition Leaders.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, interrupted the regular business of the House of Commons today to move the following resolution in regard to the British subjects in the Transvaal:

"That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which her Majesty is sovereign, from the refusal to accord to her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government.

"That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of her Majesty's subjects in her south African possessions.

"That this house, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing arrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of her Majesty's imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her Majesty, who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal, such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

The Premier supported the resolution and George E. Foster seconded it, in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, who wrote the Premier that he approved of it.

After adopting the resolution the whole House rose and sang "God Save the Queen."

MURDERED BY AN INDIAN BOY.

Graduate from Carlisle School Kills Miss Edith Morell of Amherst, Mass., and Burns Her Home.

Amherst, Mass., July 31.—Eugene Pakahpuer, a graduate from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., shot and killed Edith Morell, aged 17 years, at the home of Mrs. J. F. Morell in South Amherst, Mass., early this evening.

The Indian had been employed on the farm for about a year, and during that time he had paid much attention to the girl.

The murder was the result of Miss Morell's refusal of his attentions. Friends of the family say that the Indian and the girl had been quite friendly, but of late Miss Morell had repelled the Indian's attentions.

After shooting Miss Morell the Indian went up-stairs and told Mrs. Morell that he had shot Edith and he was going to set the buildings on fire and then shoot himself.

He went into the barn, and a few minutes later a fire followed, which destroyed the house, barn, and outbuildings.

No trace has been found of the Indian.

TO MINE LEAD IN MEXICO.

Chicago Capital Interested in Company Incorporated in New Jersey Yesterday.

Trenton, N. J., July 31.—The Mexican Lead company, with an authorized capital of $7,000,000, was incorporated here today to operate lead and other mines in the republic of Mexico.

The capital stock is made up of $1,250,000 preferred and $5,750,000 common stock. The preferred stock is redeemable at 110 at any time at the option of the company, but the money for the same must be taken from the profits.

The incorporators are Robert S. Towne, Charles J. Nourse, Charles J. Peabody, all of New York, George D. Crook of Chicago, and Charles M. Clark of New Brunswick.

ARREST AN AUTOMOBILE PARTY.

F. W. Abbott and Women Riding with Him Stopped by St. Louis Police in Forest Park.

St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—[Special.]—The arrest of a fashionable party riding in an automobile at the head of Lindell boulevard, in Forest Park, is an event the mounted police gave no publicity to, but which is causing considerable gossip in the West End. The driver said the vehicle belonged to F. W. Abbott of Chicago and that the women who screamed when the arrest was made were Mr. Abbott's guests. The arrested party was taken to the West Moreland Hotel, where Mr. Abbott is staying. From the hotel Mr. Abbott went to the police station with the officers. Mr. Abbott did not think there was any law requiring a license for automobiles. His attorney says Mr. Abbott's belief is correct.

Celebration at Quincy.

Quincy, Ill., July 31.—Quincy today celebrated the opening of new Burlington road terminals. These include a $100,000 passenger station, freight depots, switchyards, and rail and wagon bridges over the Mississippi River and Quincy Bay. The Burlington has expended over a million and a half in improvements here.

Excursions via the Wabash.

Aug. 11 and 12 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, as below:

Via Niagara Falls and direct lines	$19.00
Via Montreal	19.00
Via Niagara Falls and New York	23.00
Via New York and steamer	22.00
Montreal and return, Aug. 4 and 5	18.00
London and return, Aug. 4	9.25

Ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1819.

SUES MARY BAKER EDDY.

MRS. WOODBURY ACCUSES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER OF LIBEL.

Seven Suits Started in Boston Courts Asking Damages to the Aggregate Amount of $450,000 Against the Leaders and Trustees of the Church—Claim Based on Utterances of Mrs. Eddy in the Recent Annual Meeting at Bay State Capital.

Boston, Mass., July 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Josephine Woodbury, for some years an ardent disciple of Christian science, but who in a recent number of the Arena exposed its chief figure, Mrs. Eddy, as well as its doctrines, has entered suit against Mrs. Eddy and her chief advisers for alleged libel.

In all seven separate suits are brought. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is sued for $150,000; the First Church of Christian Scientists for $100,000; Ira C. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph Armstrong, and Stephen A. Chase, collectively, as directors of the church, for $50,000; Septimus J. Hanna for $50,000; William P. McKenzie, Thomas W. Hatten, and Joseph B. Blake, trustees and managers of the publication business of the church, collectively, for $25,000; Joseph Armstrong, business manager of the Christian Science Journal, for $25,000; and John W. Reeder for $25,000.

Why Suit Is Brought.

In the course of a statement given out by Frederick W. Peabody, Mrs. Woodbury's attorney, he says the suit is based upon the utterances of Mrs. Eddy at the recent annual meeting of the Christian Scientists. He claims that Mrs. Eddy had Mrs. Woodbury in mind when she in her anfiual address attacked a "Babylonish woman" and used harsh biblical language in describing her.

Some Objectionable Remarks.

The reference to the Babylonish woman in Mrs. Eddy's address, read to the national gathering at Boston on June 4, was as follows:

"The doom of the Babylonish woman, referred to in Revelation, is being fulfilled. This woman 'drunken with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus,' would enter even the church, and, retaining the purpose of the destroying angel, pour wormwood into the waters—the disturbed human mind—to drown the strong swimmer struggling for the shore, aiming for Truth, and if possible poison such as drink of the living water.

"But the recording angel, standing 'with right foot on the sea and his left foot on the earth,' has in his hand a book open (ready to be read), that uncovers and kills this mystery of iniquity, and interprets the mystery of godliness—how the first is finished, and the second is no longer a mystery or miracle, but a marvel, casting out evil and healing the sick. And a voice was heard, saying, 'Come out of her, my people' (hearken not to her lies), 'that ye receive not her plagues, for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities.

"Double unto her double, according to her works; in the cup which she hath filled, fill to her double. For she saith in her heart, I am no widow. Therefore shall her plague come in one day, death, and mouring, and famine, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her.' That which the Revelator saw in spiritual vision will be accomplished; the Babylonish woman is fallen, and who should mourn over the widowhood of lust of her 'that hath become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean bird?'"

TO CONSIDER DEEP WATERWAY.

Colonel Raymond Will Leave for Sault Ste. Marie to Compare Surveys for Great Ship Canal.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 31.—[Special.]—Colonel Raymond, chief United States engineer at Philadelphia, will leave for Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., tomorrow morning, where the Deep Waterway commission, of which he is President, will hold a meeting to compare the final surveys made for the proposed waterway from the great lakes to New York and the Atlantic Ocean. A body of fifty engineers is at Detroit tabulating and arranging the various results, and Colonel Raymond expects that the final report will be submitted to the Washington authorities early in 1900.

In discussing the prospect Colonel Raymond said: "The work has been of colossal magnitude. The cost, in all probability, will not fall short of $200,000,000. The route to be followed will be through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Lake Huron, through the St. Clair River to Lake Erie, thence by ship canal around Niagara Falls to Lake Ontario. The question confronting the commission at this point is whether or not the Welland Canal, which is Canada property, should be utilized by deepening it, as it is now inadequate for use for ships of deep draft, or a new canal built in American territory. From the point mentioned two canal routes are suggested both using the Hudson River. One is known as the Oswego-Mohawk route and the other is the Champlain-St. Lawrence route.

"Another matter that will meet with the commission's serious attention will be the means for a possible increase of the locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal."

Suicide in Garfield Park.

The body of George B. Skinner was found last night in Garfield Park. He had drank prussic acid. Several letters were found on the body, stating he was tired of life. Skinner was a clerk, 26 years old, and lived at 1105 West Adams street.

PROMPT MOVES TO CHECK FEVER.

(Continued from first page.)

Much criticism is indulged in regarding the medical officers of the home for pronouncing as dengue what was plainly a case of yellow fever.

While many of the citizens are uneasy, Dr. Woodward, the local health officer, does not anticipate that yellow fever will reach this city. He has abundant funds with which to fight the entrance of the disease, and expresses his confidence in his ability to prevent its appearance here. He will have all refugees thoroughly examined, and suspects will be sent to detention hospitals. At the first indication of an epidemic the commissioners will quarantine the city against the plague-stricken cities.

Dr. Woodward says the conditions at Hampton must become much worse before Washington will be in danger. He thinks the disease will be confined to the limits of the Soldiers' Home, or at least to its immediate vicinity.

Steamers Closed to Suspects.

The steamboat companies whose steamers ply between this city and Norfolk and the railroad companies have promised to cooperate with the health officers, and will hereafter refuse to carry persons who are known to have been exposed to the disease or are suspected of infection.

There was much activity in the health department today, and the smallpox and other contagious hospitals have been cleaned and placed in readiness for the reception of yellow fever patients, if it should become necessary to accommodate them.

Some data furnished by the Surgeon General shows the prompt manner in which the authorities have taken the matter in hand.

Late on Saturday night Dr. Wyman received a telegram from Surgeon Vickery at the home, asking for an expert. Dr. Wasdin was ordered there from Norfolk at once, and last night a dispatch came from him announcing the disease was genuine yellow fever. Surgeon White was sent from Washington to take charge of the Marine Hospital affairs. He has had large experience in yellow fever epidemics.

Neighboring Cities Warned.

After a cordon had been established around the Soldiers' Home neighboring cities were warned and advised to hunt for any inmates of the home who might be visiting, and to keep them under close observation. Dispatches to this effect were sent Sunday to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Richmond, and the health officer at Washington was notified.

In Norfolk a house to house inspection is being made. Dr. Farquhar at Portsmouth was appointed to consult the health authorities there and at the adjoining Town of Berkeley and to aid in locating army refugees.

Past Assistant Wertenbaker, who has been ordered from Wilmington, N. C., to Hampton, is not an immune, but is intimately acquainted with the locality and will serve on the outside of the cordon.

Surgeon Vickery at the home has been asked to prepare a list of soldiers who have departed within a month, with a view to tracing them.

Today Dr. Wyman ordered Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf from New Orleans to Hampton. Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith, who is on leave, has been directed to return to Norfolk. Surgeon Magruder has been ordered from Memphis. Both of these have had large experience in quarantine quarters.

Surgeon Pettus, in charge of the Cape Charles quarantine, has been ordered to assign his assistant, Surgeon McClintic, to temporary charge, and to remain on duty himself at Old Point.

Alger Provides Hospital.

Secretary Alger has directed that the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe be turned over to the marine hospital service if it is wanted. This hospital contains 1,000 beds and was fitted up for the troops stationed at Newport News last summer.

The last epidemic of the disease occurred at Norfolk in 1855, having been brought into port on the steamer Ben Franklin on June 7 of that year, and in the epidemic which followed there were 1,807 deaths.

The troops at Fort Monroe, which were today ordered removed to a point of safety, consist of three batteries of the Fourth Artillery, together with the headquarers of that regiment, all under command of Colonel F. L. Gunther. The batteries there are G, N, and O.

NEW YORK TAKES NO CHANCES.

Precautions to Prevent the Possible Introduction of Yellow Fever Into the Metropolis.

New York, July 31.—[Special.]—Health Officer Doty today took prompt measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the city by persons arriving on the Old Dominion steamers, which leave Norfolk and Old Point Comfort daily for this port. Old Point Comfort is but three miles from the infected soldiers' home at Hampton, and is a favorite place of embarkation for those coming north in the Old Dominion steamers.

This morning Dr. Doty sent a letter to the officers of the steamship company directing them to exercise every care in accepting passengers from Old Point and Norfolk. Intending passengers, he said, should be compelled to furnish to the steamship agents at those places a certificate from a physician declaring that the bearer was either immune or had not been exposed to the infection. The steamship officials promptly promised to carry out his instructions to the letter.

"There is absolutely no danger," Dr. Doty said, "of yellow fever coming here, and the public need not be alarmed. New York is too far away from the fever belt to be in any danger. Of course, an isolated case may appear; but it will amount to nothing."

The Atlas line steam Altai, from Kingston, Jamaica, and South American ports, arriving today, reported that on July 25, one day out of Port Limon, Costa Rica, Miss Maria J. Martinez, a school teacher, 30 years old, of Baranquilla, Colombia, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea.

The vessel was held at quarantine tonight and the eight passengers, Allen Webster, James Ewens, Arthur W. Querzle, William Knott, Pedro A. Querro, L. P. Pruguet, Frederick Wilting, and Miss Myrtle Hope, were sent to Hoffman Island.

YELLOW JACK SHUNS CHICAGO.

Physicians Say the Saffron Scourge Could Not Gain a Foothold in This City.

Chicago physicians believe a spread of the yellow fever at Hampton, Va., over the country and into this city is impossible because of the climatic conditions of the lake regions.

"No danger is to be feared in Chicago," said Dr. W. A. Evans. "We are climatically immune from the contagion. Cases of yellow fever could be brought to the city for treatment without justifying any alarm. During the rage of the fever in Memphis in 1879, a victim came to Chicago, took up his residence at a hotel, and died there, and yet none of the persons who attended him was affected. However, the disease frequently goes farther north than Chicago. It seems to stick to the coast, for, although Boston and Portland, Me., have had it, none of the inland cities so far north has been affected in any way. With the quarantine which has been established around Newport News and its environs we are beyond all possible danger."

Dr. N. S. Davis said: "I have heard of yellow fever patients coming to Chicago and dying, but I believe there is no case on record where a person got the fever in Chicago and died of it. Every time fever rages in any part of the country, many people in the North put themselves to needless alarm over supposed possibilities of the spread of the contagion."

Dr. Arthur D. Bevan said: "The yellow fever cannot thrive in the North, and it has never originated in any place in the United States north of the 40°. The fact that it is progressing in a place even as far north as Newport News indicates that the malady is of extreme vitality. Chicago is particularly protected by the lake atmosphere, and even if persons from Newport News were to take refuge here there would be little and practically no danger of contagion."

Dr. John A. Robison said: "While it is improbable, it is not impossible for yellow fever to exist in Chicago. The fact that the climate does not accelerate the fever is no indication that it will cure those who contract the disease in the South. However, there is no danger for Chicagoans in the Newport News epidemic."

EFFORT TO SAVE HENRY BOLLN.

Defaulting City Treasurer of Omaha May Gain His Liberty on a Technicality.

Omaha, Neb., July 31.—[Special.]—Henry Bolln, the defaulting City Treasurer of Omaha, now serving a term of nineteen years in the penitentiary, may secure his freedom on a technicality.

Henry Billings Brown, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has cited the State of Nebraska to appear before the Supreme Court to show why a writ of error should not be allowed in the case.

Bolln's attorneys raise constitutional questions that, if decided according to the view of the plaintiff in error, would reverse a large portion of the sentences that have been passed in criminal cases in Nebraska. The main theory is that all the proceedings against Bolln are void because no indictment against him was ever returned by a grand jury and the prosecuting attorney had no legal authority to file the information.

It is also contended that Bolln never had a preliminary examination and that the State courts erred in deciding that the showing on this point did not justify a plea of error.

HAMILTON CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Chicago Man Elected by the National Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 31.—The Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, which has been in session at the International Hotel for the last five days, elected officers today as follows:

President—W. A. Hamilton, Chicago.
General Secretary—Francis H. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.
General Treasurer—Warren Doakes, Indianapolis.
Board of Trustees—J. Cabanna, Oak Park, Ill.; Willis O. Robb, New York; C. J. McDermaid, Cincinnati, O.

The convention officers are:
President—A. Walter Mitchell, Pittsburg.
First Vice President—C. J. McDermaid, Cincinnati.
Second Vice President—James T. Brown, New York.
Third Vice President—B. R. Hardy, Boston.
General Secretary—Frank G. Ensign, Oak Park, Ill.

Her Eighty-eighth Birthday.

Carthage, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—The eighty-eighth birthday of Mrs. Catherine Salisbury, sister of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was celebrated yesterday at Webster.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

Minnehaha Falls

have a world-wide reputation. Have you ever seen them? Easily reached by electric cars from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are very easily reached by the trains of the

Chicago Great Western

To St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest from the Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison St. and Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Ticket Office, 115 Adams Street.

LEADERS BEATEN BY REDS

M'JAMES' WILDNESS BRINGS DEFEAT UPON BROOKLYN,

Cincinnati, Seemingly Overwhelmed, Pulls Out a Victory in the Eighth and Ninth Innings of a Brilliant Game—Pittsburg Wins from Baltimore and Louisville Administers Defeat to New York—Chicago Loses Again.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	60	28	.682	Cincinnati	45	42	.517
Boston	53	33	.616	Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Philadelphia	51	35	.593	Louisville	38	48	.442
Baltimore	50	36	.581	New York	35	50	.412
St. Louis	50	36	.581	Washington	24	57	.296
Chicago	46	40	.535	Cleveland	15	74	.169

Yesterday's Results.

Washington, 8; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Louisville, 8; New York, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.

Games Today.

Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Louisville.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Baltimore at Pittsburg.

Cincinnati, O., July 31.—[Special.]—To-day's game was a duplicate of Sunday's, with the exception it took two innings to do the work. It was well done, but not because the Reds did well, but because Mr. Hanlon's aggregation of leaders went to pieces just when they were figuring how much further they were ahead of Boston than when the game began.

If it was not a case of rattles it was near it. McJames pitched a good game of ball. There had not been enough hits made off his twists, screws, and turns during the seven innings to furnish samples of base hits to a kindergarten. The Reds hit him, but only to see the ball go skyward. And he had good support until it came to pass in the eighth, when the crowd of Hanlon had three runs and the Reds none. McBride led off with a fly to left, which Jones fumbled. Corcoran found one to his liking and sent the ball up in the far corner and landed easily on third. Elmer Smith got four bad ones and walked. Beckley had a hit he could beat, but only after a wild throw of Dahlen's on which Corcoran scored. Smith stole third, and when Beckley started to steal second Smith came home with the tying run, while Beckley was being run down.

In the ninth Phillips, who had been pitching fast ball and of a gilt-edged variety, had three big batters before him. He put on more steam. Keeler could do nothing but knock a nice grounder to McPhee, and he died via Beckley. Kelley, who had brought in a run with a fine two-base hit, sent up a little fly for Peitz's mit. Daly went out from Steinfeld to Beckley, and the Reds had a show to make a ten-inning contest possible or to send Hanlon to the hotel with a bad taste in his mouth.

He had the taste. If there were ten persons on the grounds who expected to see a hot finish there they would not have been discovered. With only four hits it did not seem possible that in one inning half as many could be crowded in and the game won. But that was the way the thing turned out, just another one of those uncertainties that make the game fascinating. Score:

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
M'Bride, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	2	0	Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Kelly, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	1	7	1
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Anders'n, 1b	0	0	0	1	1
McPhee, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Casey, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	4	0	McGuire, c	0	1	4	1	0
Peitz, c	0	1	1	4	0	McJames, p	0	0	1	1	0
Phillips, p	0	0	0	3	0						
Totals	4	7	27	18	0	Totals	3	8	24	16	4

*None out when winning run scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Daly, Keeler. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Smith. First base on balls—Phillips, 4; McJames, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Phillips, 2; McJames, 1. Struck out—Phillips, 1; McJames, 3. Passed ball—McGuire. Time—2:05. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly.

WASHINGTON WINS ONCE MORE.

Senators Capture the Second Game of the Series by a Rally in the Eighth.

This is the proud record of the Chicago team: July 14, when the club went to Brooklyn from Boston, it had magnificent chances to win the pennant. Since then thirteen defeats and three victories have come and the club is sixth—with chances to drop lower. Intemperance is responsible for the majority of the defeats, although the sickness of Lange, Callahan, and Griffith, combined with injuries to Wolverton and Nichols, has helped lose the games.

For seven innings yesterday Chicago led the Senators, but in the eighth a volley of pretty hits, one of which Demont misjudged, gave the Senators five tallies, and for the eighth time the Cowboys fell before the men from the capital. The score was 8 to 5.

The game was clean and hard fought up to the eighth, and the Cowboys seemed to have victory assured, even though Demont, by muffing an easy fly, had given the Senators two tallies. The eighth commenced with the small crowd feeling cheerful, and when the careworn face of Manager Burns a smile settled on the first smile Manager Burns has smole since the team commenced to degenerate. Slagle opened with a hit, and O'Brien's bounder scurried safe over second, in spite of McCormick's wonderful stop. McGann sacrificed, and Bonner drove a pretty hit to right, sending home the first tally. Freeman smashed a liner a little to the third base side of second. The ball hit Tannehill's foot, and Green drew Demont was standing when it was hit, but the shortstop made no attempt to get it, although a double play and probably victory might have crowned an effort. Padden and Atherton followed with hits, and the game was lost.

Two hits and a sacrifice made another tally for Washington in the ninth, and, after hope was almost dead, Chicago rallied. Chance doubled, and when two out Ryan singled, and Green drew a base. Bill Lange came up, and the crowd, recognizing his grand work in the game, cheered him between pieces of chewing gum. He struck the ball hard. It went on a line to right center, and for an instant seemed a certain triple, but little Jimmy Slagle, springing from nowhere, drove hard across the field, and by a circus jump snatched the ball off the wires above the bleacher fence, and put an end to the budding hope of the Cowboys. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	BE	LR
Ryan, lf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Green, rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Lange, cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCr'k, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
Demont, ss	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
W'sett'n, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chance, c	4	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	11	15	27	16	3	0	2	0	2	7

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	BE	LR
Slagle, cf	5	2	3	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	4	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonner, 3b	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	3
Freeman, rf	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Padden, c	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atherton, ss	4	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mittrieze, c	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weyhing, p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	37	8	13	13	27	9	1	0	2	1	0	7

Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0—8

Hits ..... 2 0 0 2 1 0 1 2 3—11

Place and date—Chicago, July 31. Attendance—600. Two-base hits—Chance, McCormick. Three-base hit—Lange. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, McGann. Double plays—Lange-Demont, McCormick-Everitt, McGann-Bonner-Atherton. Hit by pitched ball—Bonner. Struck out—Green, Demont. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Time of game—1:44.

Notes of the Game.

Wolverton, who has been out of the game over a week with an injured shoulder, returned to third, and played a pretty game.

Twice the Senators attempted a steal home when men were on first and third, but both times the runners were nipped at the plate.

Jimmy Ryan made two pretty catches in the second inning, his capture of Atherton's line drive being one of the hardest of the year.

Mike Griffin wired a friend in Chicago yesterday, saying: "I cannot consider advance so far made as offers. I would like to play in Chicago." President Hart said there was nothing new in the deal.

Lange returned to the game yesterday and his influence was felt. He made three slashing hits, one a triple, and a sacrifice and, but for Slagle's wonderful catch, might have saved the team in the ninth. Lange injured his back again in running bases, and probably will be out of the game another week.

McGann and Bonner stopped a pretty play by quick thinking. Green was on first when Lange sacrificed by sending the ball to McGann. Lange ran towards first, but stopped and started back. McGann, instead of following, tossed the ball to Bonner, whose quick throw cut Green off as he attempted to take third on the play. Green was caught at third again in the seventh, attempting to take two bases on Lange's single.

Louisville, 8; New York, 3.

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—The Giants played poor ball today, and the Colonels had easy sailing. Doyle talked too long and loud to Umpire Smith and was removed from the game. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	3	2	1
Leach, 3b	1	3	0	3	0	Grady, 3b	0	2	0	1	1
Wagner, rf	2	3	3	0	1	Davis, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Kelly, 1b	1	0	13	1	0	O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	0	4	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	4	1	0
Zimmer, c	1	1	4	1	0	Seitz, 1b	0	0	5	1	0
Clingman, ss	0	0	1	4	2	Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Philippi, p	0	1	2	3	0	Wilson, c	0	1	1	3	1
						Carrick, p	0	0	0	4	1
						*Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	12	27	17	3	Totals	3	6	24	18	4

*Batted for Carrick in ninth.

Louisville	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	*—8
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Stolen bases—Tiernan, Wilson. Two-base hits—Wagner, Clarke, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hits—Kelly, Clingman. First base on balls—Off Philippi, 2; off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Philippi, 5; by Carrick, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey. Balk—Philippi. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; New York, 6. Time—2:14. Umpires—Manassau and Smith.

Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 3.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—Chesbro filled the bases in the first inning, and let McGraw in on a wild pitch. After that he steadied down, and with good support kept the hits well scattered. Hill was easy enough to be found when hits meant runs. Attendance, 2,800. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Beaumont, cf	0	1	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b	2	1	1	2	1
Duffey, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Holmes, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Will'ms, 3b	3	0	2	3	2	Sh'k'rd, rf	1	1	3	2	0
M'Cr'ry, rf	0	3	4	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	0	0	0
El'w'rth, c	1	2	4	2	0	Kister, 2b	0	0	3	6	1
Ely, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Cristham, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Clark, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Mason, ss	0	0	1	5	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	Kling, c	0	0	5	1	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	1	0	Hill, p	0	0	1	0	1
						*Fultz	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	11	27	12	2	Totals	3	8	24	15	4

*Batted for Hill in ninth.

Pittsburg	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	*—	7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits—McCreery, Ely. Three base hit—Howerman. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Shekard. Double plays—Williams-O'Brien-Clark; Mason-Cristham. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Hill, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Hill, 3. Wild pitches—Chesbro, 1; Hill, 2. Time—2:10. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

SELEE WANTS TWO LEAGUES.

Boston Manager Favors Proposed Eight Club Organizations with Common Interests.

Detroit, Mich., July 31.—[Special.]—Manager Frank Selee of the Boston club occupied a seat in the grand stand at Bennett Park today. He is sizing up the young bloods in the Western league, with a view of transplanting some of the best to league soil. He admitted the Champions need a first-class utility infielder, who could hit, and a pitcher.

"I am on the lookout for new blood," said the Bostonian. "Two of Detroit's players have been recommended to me. So far I have not run across any phenoms. Some critics say that Long is breaking down. Herman has played splendid ball for ten years, which will regard him as the best shortstop in the league."

Mr. Selee thought it probable the National league circuit would be reduced next year. He did not think that a rival league would enter the field.

"It may sound like a knock, but I do not believe the proposed rival league will see the light of day," he said. "The lessons of the past have too deep an impress on the minds of capitalists who would dabble in baseball. The interests of the game would best be served by two leagues, friendly to each other and working with a common interest in view. The magnates seem to realize there is danger, and are preparing to meet the opposition in a business way. This can best be done by bringing about a friendly relation. Two leagues with opposing clubs in towns that can stand it with a championship schedule would not hurt either a bit. The rivalry would be healthy, and cause renewed interest in the sport."

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis and Indianapolis Divide Honors After Two Grand Struggles.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	50	31	.617	St. Paul	40	45	.470
Minneapolis	49	37	.569	Milwaukee	38	45	.457
G'nd Rapids	45	39	.536	Kansas City	37	46	.435
Detroit	44	41	.517	Kansas City	35	52	.402

Indians and Millers Break Even.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—Indianapolis and Minneapolis broke even today after two brilliant struggles. The pitchers did wonderful work, but in the second game Fifield kept the hits scattered, and after twelve straight victories the Indians were beaten. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoffer, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Bowler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, rf	0	1	4	0	0	Nance, lf	0	0	2	0	2
Motz, c	0	0	8	0	0	Wilmot, rf	0	0	2	0	0
M'Far'd, c	0	0	2	0	0	Andrews, c	0	0	2	0	0
Flynn, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Werden, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Stewart, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	Abbatic, 2b	0	1	4	3	0
Kahoe, c	1	0	5	0	0	Dixon, c	0	0	3	0	0
Newton, p	0	1	2	1	0	Menefee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	3	27	7	1	Totals	0	2	24	11	3

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*—1
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

SECOND GAME.

Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoffer, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Davis, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hartzell, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Nance, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Motz, c	0	0	5	0	0	Wilmot, rf	0	0	1	0	0
M'Far'd, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Andrews, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Flynn, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Werden, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Stewart, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Hickey, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Abbatic, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Kahoe, c	0	2	5	0	1	Fisher, c	0	0	2	2	0
Kellum, p	0	0	0	4	0	Fifield, p	0	0	1	5	0
Heydon	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	1	8	27	9	2	Totals	0	3	27	15	0

*Batted for Kellum in ninth inning.

Indianapolis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Detroit, 8; St. Paul, 2.

Detroit, Mich., July 31.—[Special.]—Denzer was touched up for five hits and three runs in the fifth. St. Paul then lost heart and played slovenly ball. Manager Selee of Boston watched the game. Score:

St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	—8

Grand Rapids, 6; Kansas City, 1.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 31.—[Special.]—The game was chiefly a pitchers' contest today, and the Kansas City men were clearly outclassed, although their field work was perfect. The Cowboys made but six hits off Jones, only one better than a single, while Grand Rapids touched up Pardee for fourteen. Score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	—6
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Torreyson Goes to Springfield.

Springfield, O., July 31.—[Special.]—A meeting of the directors of the old ball company was held tonight with Manager N. W. Torreyson of the Grand Rapids team in regard to transferring here. An agreement was reached and Torreyson will bring his team to this city. The first game will be played here next Sunday. It will be a double-header with Mansfield.

Club Wins Sunday Ball Cases.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—The Indianapolis ballplayers arrested for playing ball on Sunday were adjudged not guilty in the police court today, and the charges against them dismissed.

MERRY DAY IN CYCLISTS' CAMP.

Wheelmen at Winnetka Put Tents in Shape and Settle for the Week.

The cyclists' camp at Winnetka was the scene of activity yesterday. The clubs spent the day in getting their tents in order, and each organization vied with the other in making the best appearance. At night the boys were tired and ready for sleep, but the campers from the city came out at 7 o'clock, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

When dusk fell the lanterns were lighted, and the torches which mark the entrances to each tent spread a glare of light. Many of the small trees of the neighborhood have been sacrificed to the comfort of the campers, and transplanted before the tent doors.

Dancing and music were the features of the evening, and from all the roads of Winnetka the girls came flocking to the tents. The merriment went on until the hour after the curfew rang, when it became too chilly for further fun, and the boys, wrapping themselves in their blankets, tried to believe camping is fun.

Today the clans will continue to gather, and at night the first regular program will be run off. The day will also be the first of the "ladies' days," and a large crowd of the members of the auxiliary are expected to come out and have a good time. Just at dusk a greased pig will be let loose, and the campers will try to catch it.

Hansen Making Good Time.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 31.—A. A. Hansen, who started on his attempt to break the 1,000-mile world's record on Sunday morning, finished 500 miles at 8:30 o'clock this evening, breaking the national 500-mile record by 11 hours and 1 minute. Hansen's time is 38:30. The former time was held by H. C. Guernsee of this city at 49:31. Hansen is riding in excellent condition, and the present indications are that he will break the record he is after between ten to fifteen hours. After completing the 500 miles Hansen took his first sleep since starting. He will be out again at daybreak.

Matthews Defeats Connolly.

New York, July 31.—Matty Matthews of New York defeated Eddy Connolly of St. Johns, in a twenty-five-round bout, before the Coney Island Sporting club tonight. They met at 126 pounds, and at the end of the fifth the referee, George Edwards, decided Matthews had won. Many of the spectators hissed, but Matthews had administered twice as much punishment as he received. Jerry Marshall of Australia defeated Bob Allen of Boston in a twenty-round bout.

ROSA DIAH BEATS THRIVE

GOOD COLT FROM ST. LOUIS PROVES A DISAPPOINTMENT.

He Goes to the Post at Harlem at 4 to 5, but Gets Away Poorly, and Rosa Diah Wins at 15 to 1—Frank Thompson Lands the Nine-Furlong Race, Tulane Being Weakly Ridden—Imp Captures a Stake at Brighton Beach in a Close Finish with Firearm.

Although good sized fields of moderate class made up the card at Harlem yesterday the sport was decidedly lacking in excitement. Only one surprise was sprung on the betting ring. That was the victory of Rosa Diah, at 15 to 1, in the second race, for which the St. Louis colt Thrive was an odds-on favorite and finished third. The opening race had been captured by Loyaletta, at 8 to 1, but the field numbered nineteen and a surprise here was almost impossible. The last four races all went to favorites, and there was not a tight finish during the afternoon.

The big field of nineteen in the first race made a lot of crowding necessary and there was plenty of it on the backstretch. Among those to suffer were Alabaster, who had been heavily played, and Tenole, the second choice. The judges held Gray on Tenole mainly responsible and after the race fined him $25. Loyaletta had the speed of the party and probably won on her merits, although she got to the front early and was free of interference the rest of the way. Tenole managed to finish second, with Amelia Fonso third. Alabaster came in fifth.

Thrive Gets a Bad Start.

In the second race the colors of J. C. Cahn were seen for the first time this season on local tracks. They were borne by Thrive, who ran so well at St. Louis that he was made a 4 to 5 favorite, and heavily played, but he got away poorly, being flat-footed when the flag fell. It is doubtful if he would have won, however, as Rosa Diah, after trailing the first part, came with a rush at the finish and won by a length, going away from her field. Oconee, the pacemaker, just beat out Thrive, who came fast in the stretch.

An interesting field started in the nine-furlong event, third on the card, but Frank Thompson was made a decided favorite. He won the race, but had there been a stronger boy on the 3-year-old Tulane the result might have been different. Tulane, who is a big, long-striding fellow, was out fighting with the leaders every foot of the way. Frank Thompson trailed until the stretch, where he came along on the outside and won handily, while Beauchamp's superior riding over that of Hiram landed Periwig a head in front of Tulane. The latter is likely to make J. E. Cushing's best breadwinner. He looks like a good weight carrier and able to go a route.

Deering Is Badly Managed.

Deering was in a cozy spot in the fourth race, which was for 3-year-olds at a mile, the best against him being Espionage, at even weights. Jenkins, however, came near messing it on Deering, getting him in a pocket on the backstretch and having to pull out and go around. The favorite was put to a hard drive in the homestretch, but won by a length from Eberhart, who seems to be in good form. Espionage, who nearly always runs from behind, was taken out in front and made the pace for six furlongs, but tired and finished third. Limewater, a colt that seems to be overestimated, was second choice in betting, but finished in his place, fourth.

Fay the Fiddler was installed favorite for the fifth race, at a mile and seventy yards, although those who bet on him had to overlook his race against the same kind on Friday, when he showed no speed whatever. He was heavily played, and under Nutt ran quite a different race from his performance under Hamilton. He went to the front on the backstretch, and, staying there to the finish, stalled off a rush by Rosavannah without much difficulty. Hanlight was a beaten-off third.

The last race appeared to settle the superiority of Algaretta over Flora Louise. The mares met for the second time at even weights, the distance this time being six and a half furlongs. Algaretta carried Flora Louise so fast the first half mile that the Respass mare weakened, and but for a resolute challenge by Canace would have won handily. As it was, Algaretta was ridden out to win from the 3-year-old.

Harlem Summaries, July 31.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Loyaletta, 105 (Wink'ld)	7	11½	12½	1°	1½
4-1	Tenole, 107 (Gray)	8	2°	2°	2°	2°
10-1	Amelia Fonso, 105 (Bea'l)	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:14¾. Tinecraft, Alabaster, Digger, Jennie F., La Champagne, Martinet, Jr., Intriguer, Astor, Isen, Storm Queen, Pitfall, Doomful, Inuendo, Plymouth, Jay Bird, and Dr. Harris finished as named. Winner, b. m. by Star Pointer—Gloss, by Loyalist—Irma. Good start. Won easily. Loyaletta broke flying and after bumping every one near her had the race all to herself. Fonso and Alabaster both had rough journeys. Tinecraft, after being bumped and interfered with early, got straightened out in the backstretch and finished strongly. Digger also came strongly at the finish. La Champagne quit in the stretch.

Second race, 1 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
12-1	Rosa Diah, 95 (A. B'ker)	3	2½	5°	5°	1°
15-1	Oconee, 97 (Nutt)	2	1°	1°	1°	2°
9-10	Thrive, 103 (Jenkins)	6	3°	4°	2°	3°

Time, 1:01¾. Decoy, Olekma, Inlook, Flora Lee, Soundwood, and Dunraven finished as named. Winner, C. B. Campbell's ch. f., by Belvidere—Rose. Start fair. Won driving. Rosa Diah finished well in the backstretch. Thrive was slow in getting in his stride. Inlook had speed.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
12-10	F. Thompson, 109 (T.K't'l)	4	5½	5°	3°	1½
12-1	Periwig, 102 (Beauch'p)	5	3°	3°	2°	2°
6-1	Tulane, 93 (Hamilton)	3	1°	2°	4°	3°

Time, 1:53⅘. Prince Blazes, Boanerges, Kenmore Queen, Lord Zeni, Three Bars, and Plantain finished as named. Winner, J. Respass's b. g. by Linden—Verbena. Start good for all but Prince Blazes. Won driving mildly. Periwig is a stayer. With a stronger finisher Tulane would have been a keen contender. Prince Blazes made up a lot of ground. Boanerges had a lot of speed. Lord Zeni showed no speed at all.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-10	Deering, 100 (Jenkins)	4	4½	3°	3°	2°
12-1	Eberhart, 95 (Flick)	1	3°	4°	4°	2°
11-2	Espidoine, 96 (Sloan)	2	2°	2°	2°	4°

Time, 1:40¼. Lime Water and Pauline F. finished as named. Winner, W. Gunn's ch. c. by Sir Dixon—Sunbeam. Won in a mild drive. Eberhart finished stoutly. Lime Water was outbid on the backstretch. Pauline F. bolted on the first turn, losing a lot of ground.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-15	P. the Fiddler, 101 (Nutt)	6	1hd	1½	1°	1°
7-2	Rosavannah, 93 (W. Jones)	7	6½	5½	2½	2½
7-1	Hanlight, 96 (Odom)	5	4½	2½	3°	3°

Time, 1:45¾. Little Singer, Aureole, Fintan, Martha Fox, Briggs, Cordial, Our Johnny, Burley, Nokomo, Jack Martin, Andrew, and Sorceress finished as named. Winner, G. Landry's br. g. by Major Domo—Arilla. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won driving. Rosavannah was bumped and jostled on the first turn. Hanlight looked dangerous on the stretch turn. Little Singer finished strongly. Fintan and Cordial were raced into submission down the backstretch.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Algaretta, 102 (Jenkins)	2	1hd	1½	1½	1½
7-2	Canace, 97 (Nutt)	1	4½	3½	2hd	2½
7-1	Flora Louise, 102 (T.K'n't)	4	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:21. Fervor, Molo, Malaise, and Red Gild finished as named. Winner, G. B. Havill's b. m. by Bramble—Caledonia. Good start. Won driving. Fervor looked high in flesh, but ran one of his best races.

Harlem Entries.

Probabilities: Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Hagerdon, 98 pounds; Dick Dwyer, b. c., by Peruvian—Florimore, 118; Martin John, 103; Crawford, Jeff, Microscope, Tom English, 110; Rocklight, 100; Mont Eagle, Postmaster Bailey, 107; Trevilian, Chief Yarnell, 106; Satan, 110.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Owyhee, Blue Lick, 108 pounds; Rosavannah, Fita, Mayme M, Jack Martin, Assessor, Defender II., Hanan, 103; Princess Murphy, Marguerite Hagaman, Cordial, Mammy, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile, all ages, handicap—Faustura, 104 pounds; Maceo, 99; Helen's Pet, 98; Horace, 85; Arlington, 82; Maggie Davis, 89; Unsightly, Cony Island, 90.

Fourth race, 11-16 miles—John Baker, 104 pounds; Cherry Leaf, 104; Tenby, 102; Plantain, 86.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Unsightly, 111 pounds; Maharajah, 106; Zaza, Donna Anita, 103; Framzilla, Florizar, Indian, 102; Rosa Diah, Mitten, Irene Hayes, 99.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Serrano, Abe Furst, 112 pounds; Our Johnny, 109; Arlington, 107; Tranby, Three Bars, Milpah, 104; Eberhart, 99.

IMP WINS THE ISLIP STAKES.

Has a Fighting Finish with Firearm at Brighton Beach—Briar Sweet Quits.

New York, July 31.—The chief event of the day at Brighton Beach today was the Islip Stakes, a mile, in which Imp, Briar Sweet, Firearm, and Peep o' Day went to the post, with Briar Sweet as the favorite, and Imp a strong second choice. Firearm being next in consideration, and Peep o' Day the outsider.

They got away in perfect time, with Firearm in the lead at the lower turn, and Imp

HE TROTTERS

RACE BY THE ABBOT
OLUMBUS.

ding Reduces His De-
and Wins Easily in
— Fitzsimmons Has
Capturing the 2:14
ng Jew Goes Lame in
nd Is Distanced After
Heats.

ly 31.—The attendance
f the grand circuit meet-
and the contests from a
ere tame, although the
hree of the events was
ree races the favorites
as to make the betting

ting had but four start-
a 2 to 1 favorite over the
beat the field in an im-
otted the three fastest
the season, and reduced
¼, made at Detroit, a
in the second heat. The
last half of the second
last quarter in :30 sec-
Eagle Flanagan into the
with which the Village
the heat in 2:07¾ dispels
being the fastest trotter

was a 2 to 1 favorite for
g, and beat the field in
out the semblance of a

the route in the opening
vorite down to the half
three-quarters in 1:34¾,
no trouble in outfooting
rech, and won in 2:07¾,
evious record. The next
ons made a show of the
plenty to spare.
the Penn Valley Farm
orite for the 2:23 class
cing four rattling heats.
Shade On to pace the
2:11¼, and beat the
horse in the next two
lame and was distanced
me. The betting on Wan-
inning the second and
he Eastern gelding a 4
field, but several breaks
caused his backers to
but it was too late for
oney. Summaries:

urse $3,000:
by Judge Norval—
e [Hussey) 1 1 1
d] 3 2 2
deon 2 3 3
olfus) 5 5 5
ham) 4 4 4
Violet, Lilly of the Valley.

02¾ 1:34¾ 2:07¾
04¾ 1:37¾ 2:10
04¾ 1:36¾ 2:09
urse $3,000:
deland Onward
Dance [Kay] 2 2 1 1
[Matthews] 1 1 2 2
ockenzy] 3 3 3 3
ey [McDowell] 2 1 1 4 dis
d Emperor, and Frasier dis-

00¾ 2:00¾ 2:17
urse $2,000:
[Hudson] 1 1 1
[Sandhuber] 2 2 2
[Eckers] 3 4 4
02¾ 1:37 2:08¾
04¾ 1:39¼ 2:07¾
04¾ 1:35¼ 2:07¾
orrow's races are well
tting on the three races

trotting, Royal Baron
Evans, $130; Robert K.,
$50; Precision, $30; and
Josephine Dixon, Jack
nt, and Kerolite in it.
cing, has twelve horses
th Ace selling for $150;
liam Mac, $50, and the
Arbuteskan, Split Silk,
let, Donnough, and Fire

t Windsor.
1.—Two of the six favorites
while the other four went
The weather was clear
—Gulfdee, 13 to 5, won;
econd; Pearl, 7 to 5, third.
rings, selling—Owensboro,
1, second; Prince Real,
selling—Rena Campbell,
Claire, 6 to 1, second; Laur-
Time, 1:42.
ngs, selling—Tobe Payne,
20 to 1, second; Tritune,
1:44.
—Kin, 3 to 1, won; Emma-
lle Dixon, 11 to 5, third.

lles—Wordsworth, 4 to 1,
second; Silenus, 3 to 5,

the Tracks.
hipped last night to Sara-

will return from Saratoga

rived yesterday from New
ride for Tomlinson & Co.

Fight Postponed.
31.—[Special.]—The Dixon-
postponed to Aug. 11 and
k of the match
could not obtain a permit
here. The West End club
nance in this town."

RELIEF READY
R
ache, neuralgia, rheuma-
and weakness in the back,
e joints, and pains of all
ay Relief will afford im-

FOR ALL
COMPLAINTS

a teaspoonful in half a
in a few minutes cure
Stomach, Nausea, Vomit-
ness, Sleeplessness, Sick
and all internal pains.
dial agent in the world that
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RADWAY'S READY RE-

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ere.
OX CHICAGO,
UTORS.

WOOD TO GOVERN CUBA.

M'KINLEY SAID TO HAVE SELECTED HIM FOR THE HONOR.

Explanation of the Soldier-Physician's Refusal to Accept a Street Railway Presidency—Admiral Sampson Sues the Government for Prize Money for Himself and Those Under His Command—Opening in Russia for American Enterprise.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 31.

Gen. Wood May Be Cuba's Governor.

General Leonard Wood will be the Civil Governor of Cuba if President McKinley's recommendations for a temporary government for that island, as outlined in THE TRIBUNE this morning, are adopted by Congress. General Wood will resign from the army in order to accept this position. It was wondered why he declined an offer as President of the local street railway with a salary of $30,000 a year for five years and $100,000 worth of stock. It is now explained that President McKinley held out the Governorship of Cuba as an inducement to remain in the army until Congress authorized the appointment of a Civil Governor for Cuba.

General Wood is only a Captain in the regular establishment and on July 1, 1901, he will return to that rank, as all volunteer commissions expire then. The Governorship of Cuba will be only a temporary position, but it is believed the position will be worth at least $15,000 a year. Money is not the only inducement which will lead General Wood to accept this position, as he will be able to make a record which will cause him to be recorded by historians as one of the conspicuous figures of the Spanish war.

General Wood would practically have full sway in Cuba and he would get the credit of creating a government which will stand for generations, besides putting the island in excellent sanitary condition.

It is the growing impression that Cuba will eventually be annexed to the United States and, of course, General Wood would be given much credit for stimulating annexation sentiment by administering a good government.

It is almost certain that President McKinley will serve a second term, and after General Wood has completed his present work in Cuba the President will see to it that the soldier-physician is given a good berth.

Sampson Sues for Prize Money.

Admiral Sampson today filed suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in behalf of himself and men to recover the prize money due them as the result of the naval engagement off Santiago. The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, the only vessel which was saved from destruction, and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured from that and other Spanish vessels are libeled. The amount of the claim is not given, but the Admiral says the capture of the Spanish vessels and property has been, or will be, surveyed and inventoried in accordance with law, and prays that a copy of the appraisement be returned to the court.

"This will show that the Maria Teresa was worth $700,000 over and above the cost of recovery," says the Admiral.

He declares in his claim that the fleet was acting under his immediate command as commander-in-chief; that Commodore Winfield S. Schley was the commanding officer of a division of the fleet under his orders, and Captain Chadwick was fleet Captain or chief of staff. He asks that a monition in due form of law be issued by the court to the Secretary of Navy and the Attorney of the United States for this district, commanding them to appear and show cause why judgment or a decree of condemnation should not be entered whereby all of the captured property shall be condemned as prize to him and the officers and men of the vessels under his command.

Admiral Sampson further asks that a copy of this libel be served on the Secretary of the Navy and a rule be laid upon him to show cause why the value of the captured property should not be deposited with the United States Treasurer subject to the order of the courts. Local attorneys represent the officers and men.

Secretary Gage has decided that he will not reply to the open letter of Secretary McAneny of the National Civil Service Reform league. Mr. Gage says he does not care to engage in a fruitless controversy which is likely to be prolonged indefinitely. He says there is nothing in the last letter of McAneny which calls for a reply from him, as nothing new has been advanced from the reformer.

Russia a Field for Enterprise.

"For the last five years," writes Vice Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort, "our National Association of Manufacturers in the United States and other trade associations and steamship and transportation lines have directed their efforts towards increasing our trade with Latin-America. While I indorse all attempts to increase our exports, I believe an equal amount of money, time, and energy expended upon furthering our trade relations with the Russian Empire would prove more profitable.

"Russia has not only a much larger population than Latin-America, thus affording a wider market, but the empire offers the best and most profitable field for the promoters of railway, electric, and other enterprises; for the construction of water works and drainage systems, building streets and canals, works in iron, making dry docks and harbors, and opening mines. Americans have the most favorable chances to employ their capital and skill in Russia, as the people of that country are rather jealous of Europeans, who figure in the rôle of pioneers, whereas they have no fear of American assistance in developing the resources of their country. I would recommend my countrymen to 'go East' and employ their talent, time, money, and energy in Russia, which will return them ample compensation."

Exodus of Cabinet Officers.

At the close of the recruiting offices on Saturday Colonel Pettit's regiment, the Thirty-first Infantry, at Fort Thomas, had enlisted 1,808 men, which was just one short of its full quota. The last man for this organization was enlisted today, and the regiment will now be organized and gotten ready for duty. The Twenty-seventh Infantry now has 1,179 men, while Colonel Gardener's regiment has but 1,076.

There was an exodus of Cabinet officers today, Secretaries Hay, Long, and Postmaster General Smith leaving the city. Secretary Hay has gone to his summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H., to join his family. He will be absent about thirty days, and as Assistant Secretary Hill is out of the city the State department will be in charge of Assistant Secretary Adee. Secretary Long left for Kingham, Mass., and later will visit his farm at Buckfield, Oxford County, Me. Secretary Long will also be absent for a month. Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith left for Lake Champlain this morning, where they will join the Presidential party. Secretary Alger, who retires tomorrow, and Secretary Hitchcock are the only two Cabinet officers remaining in the city.

Mr. Root Takes Office Today.

Elihu Root will arrive tomorrow, and take charge of the War department. The oath of office will be administered at the War department by Justice Charles C. Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at 10 o'clock in the morning. An hour later Secretary Root will formally relieve Secretary Alger of the burdens which have rested upon him, and General Alger's connection with the administration will be at an end. The retiring Secretary will not lose any time in taking his departure, but will leave for Detroit on the noon train.

The induction of Secretary Root into office will be attended with some formality. Secretary Alger having issued an order today directing the commanding General of the army and staff, the staff officers and their aids, and the chiefs of the bureaus to be on hand at 11 o'clock to be presented to the incoming Secretary. The scenes attending the swearing in of the new Secretary will be brilliant, as General Miles and all the other army officers will appear in full dress uniform. The presentations will probably be made by the retiring Secretary, and at the same time he will take his leave of those who have been associated with him since the beginning of this administration.

The incident will have a touch of pathos about it, as Secretary Alger regrets to leave the department at this time, and, of course, hopes for a vindication at the hands of the people of his State. After the ceremony has been concluded the new Secretary will take up the responsible work which the Michigan man has laid down under such painful circumstances. It is predicted that the New-Yorker, whose executive ability is of the first order, will soon have the work of his department well in hand, and will accomplish all his friends hope for.

WARNING TO BUREAU CHIEFS.

Secretary Long Rebukes His Subordinates for Indulging in Personalities—Other Washington Affairs.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Secretary Long has taken notice of personal exchanges of opinion between the naval bureaus in the course of official business. Before he left the city today he addressed an identical note to each of three bureaus, Construction, Engineering, and Equipment, directing attention to certain extracts from official letters that were not proper, and warning the bureau chiefs that comments similar to those contained in the extracts were entirely unnecessary, and tended to retard and prevent the transaction of business by provoking retaliation. The bureaus are told to see to it that in their communications hereafter all such criticisms and expressions of judgment upon the way in which the duties of other bureaus are performed are omitted.

The following promotions have been made in the regular army: Benjamin F. Koehler, to be First Lieutenant of artillery; Ira A. Haynes, Captain of artillery; Leroy Eltinge and Eugene P. Jervey Jr., First Lieutenants of cavalry; Richard H. Paddock and James B. Hughes, Captains of cavalry; Frederick K. Ward, Major of cavalry.

Secretary Hitchcock has announced that the sale of the Cass Lake lands in Minnesota will begin Nov. 1. The lands will be offered in forty-acre tracts.

The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks, as follows: National Bank of Portsmouth, O., 5 per cent; the National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., 10 per cent.

Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn today determined upon an order fixing the status of the Inspector General of the army and the officers of his corps. An order was issued some months ago by Secretary Alger directing that no officers should be detailed for any duty without the sanction of the Secretary of War. This order was designed to limit the power assumed by the Inspector General to send officers of his corps on inspection duty without authority. General Breckinridge has maintained that his corps should have charge of all inspection work. The order prepared and approved today settles the controversy by making it plain that the Inspector General and officers of his corps shall be subject to orders of the Secretary of War.

Commissioner General Powderly of the Immigration bureau has directed that the sixteen Filipino actors who have been detained at San Francisco for some time pending the settlement of the question of their right to land be released and permitted to continue their journey to Omaha, where they have been engaged by the authorities as a feature of the exposition.

Señor Quesada had a conference with Assistant Secretary Melkiejohn today regarding the 4,000 Cuban refugees at Tampa and Key West who desire to return to Cuba. These people came to the United States during the Cuban rebellion seeking safety and employment. Señor Quesada wants to arrange for their return on a government vessel, if possible.

The Department of State has received a cablegram from United States Minister Hunter at Guatemala City stating that he had entered a protest against the expulsion from Guatemala of the American citizen J. B. Richards and will make an examination and report upon the subject.

TRIAL OF EDELWEISS WAITERS.

Testimony Is Heard by Justice Porter, Who Will Announce His Decision This Afternoon.

Testimony against thirty-six waiters and other employés of the original Edelweiss club, on charges of selling liquor without a license, was heard yesterday by Justice Porter, who said he would announce his decision at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The attorneys for the club said they would bring their promised suit for an injunction today to determine the right of the club to sell liquor without a license.

Dan Curran was fined $20 and costs in Justice Porter's court for running a "blind pig" at 412 Forty-third street. Curran said he had no knowledge of liquor having been sold out of his place.

Superintendent of Public Service Daniel D. Healy is one of the complainants against a beer and concert garden conducted by Englebert J. Tauchman at 1511-13-15 West Twelfth street. Residents in the vicinity claim that the noise coming from the patrons of the place is a nuisance and they ask that the license be revoked.

J. W. Day and other members of the Ravenswood Law and Order association have informed Chief Kipley that dancing was permitted on Sunday night at the Sunnyside and the Manila Gardens, in violation of the police orders. In two other places wine rooms were said to be running full blast in direct violation of the orders issued by Chief Kipley. The Chief has directed Inspector Heidelmeier to ascertain why the orders are not being enforced by the police officers in that district.

PRICE OF HARD COAL RAISED.

Retailers Will Charge $6.25 a Ton, Beginning Today, by Reason of Higher Transportation Cost.

The price of hard coal will be advanced today from $6 to $6.25 a ton. The advance is said by the retailers to be the result of the recent advance in railroad rates and the increase in the price of teaming made by the Coal Teamers' association. The dealers say that if the railroads make another threatened advance the price of coal will go up still more.

On July 1 the wholesale coal dealers made an advance in the price of anthracite and bituminous coal, and the advance by the retailers was not unexpected. On July 1 also the Coal Teaming association made a general advance of five cents a ton for the hauling of coal. The price was accepted by the retailers in view of the expected increase of 25 cents in the market price of coal. Nearly all of the retailers have their hauling done by contract. The advanced price a ton for hauling is 30 cents between Twenty-second street, the lake, and the river; 35 cents south of Division street and north of the river, and 40 cents north of Division street.

"With the further increase of rates threatened by the railroads and the advance in the cost of hauling the prospects are good for a continued high retail price of coal," said a dealer yesterday. "The retailers from whom the most of the people purchase their coal have nothing to do but increase prices, if the wholesalers are compelled to pay high rates. The cost always must be paid finally by the consumer."

CROWD SUSPECTS A KIDNAPING.

Pursues Lawyer Geweke in Courthouse Corridors When He Is Carrying Little Emma Dumjohn to Her Father.

The screams and struggles of 4-year-old Emma Metz Dumjohn yesterday afternoon as she was carried hurriedly through the corridors and down the stairways of the County Building in the arms of Attorney Julius H. Geweke made the records of lawyers and litigants around courtroom doors think the child was being kidnaped. They gave chase and caught Geweke as he was about to leave the building.

He protested he was carrying out the order of Judge Tuley's court in taking the girl to her father, whom he represented as attorney, and appealed to Policeman Edward Wagner for protection from the crowd. The lawyer did not have a copy of the order with him, so, followed by policeman and crowd, he went back to Judge Tuley's chambers and proved his right to take the child.

It appeared that Hermann Dumjohn had secured a divorce from Anna Metz Dumjohn, also an order requiring her and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Metz, who live near Wheeling, to bring the child to court and deliver it to its father. This order was satisfied when the little girl was given to her father's attorney, but the little girl was not. Later she met her father at police headquarters and went away smiling with him.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

THINK WAR MAY DO HARM

SENATOR BURROWS FEARS FOR PARTY AND COUNTRY.

Says Unless Trouble in Philippines Is Speedily Ended It May Defeat Republicans at Next Election—Always Advocated Only a Coaling Station—Faith in British Sincerity Is Limited—Work Must Now Be Pushed Through.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Senator Burrows of Michigan, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year and the end is not then in sight the situation will be to the disadvantage of the Republican party. The only hope for the party, and the country, I might add, is in a speedy change of conditions in the Philippines.

"Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for Republican success uncertain, to say the least.

"If I could have had my way we would have simply taken a coaling station or a base of supplies in the Island of Luzon, we would not have paid a penny to Spain, and we would have our foothold in the East without the sacrifice of life and money. I believe in finding new markets for our people, who are the greatest producers the world has known, and the Orient doubtless offers us a great opportunity. No one yet knows what possibilities are to be afforded by China, which seems now to be staggering to her fall. If there is to be a great development in that direction I certainly want the United States to have a share.

Lacks Faith in England.

"At the same time we must not overlook the fact that we may run counter at any moment to England, France, or Germany, and I believe that England, now apparently so friendly, will strike at us the moment we cross her threshold.

"More than this, I say frankly that if our particularly valuable Eastern trade is to be purchased at the cost of an indefinite war in the Philippines, we will pay a large price for what we receive."

"How would you meet the present situation?"

"The President is acting wisely, in my opinion, in endeavoring to restore peace and order in the Philippines by sending an increased army there to assist General Otis. It is to be sincerely hoped that the fresh troops will be able to establish the authority of the United States.

"We must remember, however, that although we have now been fighting for some time, we have conquered a territory only about fifty miles to the north of Manila and fifteen miles to the south, a mere bagatelle compared with the immense area of the archipelago.

"If the additional troops sent to General Otis cannot restore peace Congress will have to deal with the problem and ought to have by the 1st of December some definite information upon which to act.

"For the present I hope the President will continue in his effort to end the trouble and that his efforts will be crowned with success. Victory for the Republican party next year will be made more certain by the success of our arms in the Philippines."

Must Go to End Now.

"You would not now abandon the Philippines?" was suggested.

"I do not see how we can get away now," said the Senator. "We cannot surrender our ships to Aguinaldo and say to him that he can murder our soldiers. Now that we have commenced, the only thing we can do is to end the conflict as soon as possible. After that is done the question of the disposition of the islands or their permanent retention rests with the people and with Congress."

Although he would not discuss the work of the Finance committee at Narragansett Pier, Senator Burrows did say: "In my opinion a financial bill will be passed in the next session of Congress, and I do not expect to see it arouse such opposition as will lead to a filibustering fight in the Senate."

DIVIDEND FOR THE CREDITORS.

Judge Jenkins Orders Payments on Claims Against the Pennsylvania and Ohio Fuel Company.

Judge Jenkins, in the United States Circuit Court, has ordered a dividend of 20 per cent in the assets of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Fuel company paid to all creditors to whose claims no objections have been made. The payment will be made within twenty days. The amount of the assets of the company is said to be $414,228, and the claims filed amount to $941,711, of which the greater part held is in favor of the Security Title and Trust company, as receiver of the Turney & Jones company. The latest claims were filed by the Commercial National Bank and the Clinton National Bank, both of Columbus, for $19,886 and $16,278 respectively.

Wiley Baker Gives Bail.

Bartoursville, Ky., July 31.—[Special.]—Wiley Baker, who is charged with killing Burch Stores and Wilson Howard, was allowed bail today, and his case continued till December. General T. T. Garrard was his bondsman for $5,000. He says he is afraid to return to Clay County, as he believes he will be killed, as Jim Baker, son of Tom, will be presented for trial tomorrow, but his case will also be continued in all probability.

DOWIE MAY BE PROSECUTED.

Action Against Head of Divine Healing School Likely to Follow Trial of Mrs. Bratz.

Prosecution of John Alexander Dowie, head of the Zion school of "divine healing," is likely to follow the State Board of Health suit against Mrs. Henrikka Bratz, who is charged with practicing healing without a State license.

If Edward Flanders returns today from Murphysboro, Ill., where he went to bury his wife, who died of blood poisoning after having been treated by Mrs. Bratz, the suit against Mrs. Bratz will be filed in Justice Richardson's court today by Attorney James A. Barnes, counsel for the State Board of Health. Inspector Little of the Humane society reported to Attorney Barnes yesterday all the evidence which it is expected will be introduced by the prosecution in the trial.

"The circumstances of the case, as shown in the evidence which I have obtained," said Mr. Barnes, "warrant my belief that before the case is settled more than one suit will follow. I am determined to get after Dr. John Alexander Dowie, the leader and financial promoter of the whole institution. Dowie is now in Philadelphia. He will be back in Chicago before this suit is settled."

BANKING PLANS FOR HONOLULU

First National Concern Outside the Continent Will Be Opened on Sept. 1.

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—The first and only national bank outside of the continental boundaries of the United States is about to be established in Honolulu. Colonel McFarland, formerly Chamberlain to Queen Liliuokalani, has arrived from the islands to secure the gold coin representing the stock subscribed for by San Francisco and New York capitalists.

A charter for the bank has already been procured from the United States government by Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General, but it cannot be used until Congress places the Hawaiian Islands under the Territorial laws of this country.

In the meantime the new financial institution will be known as the First American Bank, a charter for which has just been granted by the Hawaiian government.

The corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000, and one-half of that amount will be in the vaults, as required by the banking laws of the island, when the bank opens on Sept. 1.

WAR OF SIGNBOARDS SETTLED.

Gunning Company Takes All Painted Street Advertisements and American Gets the Paper Business.

The war between the R. J. Gunning company and the American Bill Posting company over paper and painted sign boards was settled yesterday. The Gunning company sold to its rivals its paper boards and the American company agreed to stop using its painted boards. The companies decline to give out the terms. The American company began using painted signs last fall, and the Gunning company, as a retaliatory measure, began in the spring to use bills and post them upon its sign boards. The war continued until a few days ago, when negotiations for a truce were begun. Hereafter it is understood the Gunning company is to use painted sign boards only and the American paper alone.

STRIKERS AND COMPANY FIRM.

Cleveland Car Line President Satisfied and the Men Express Confidence of Victory.

Cleveland, O., July 31.—Whether the boycott upon the Big Consolidated Street railroad company is having any effect or not the company has no desire to change its policy, according to the statement of President Everett today, after a meeting of the directors. The leaders of the strikers, however, profess to be much encouraged by the working of the boycott, and say they will surely win. The President of the union has been busy all day listening to the complaints of merchants and others who claim they have been boycotted without warrant.

LOAN SOCIETIES ARE EXEMPT.

Treasury Department Says Some of Their Deeds, Mortgages, and Leases Need Not Be Stamped.

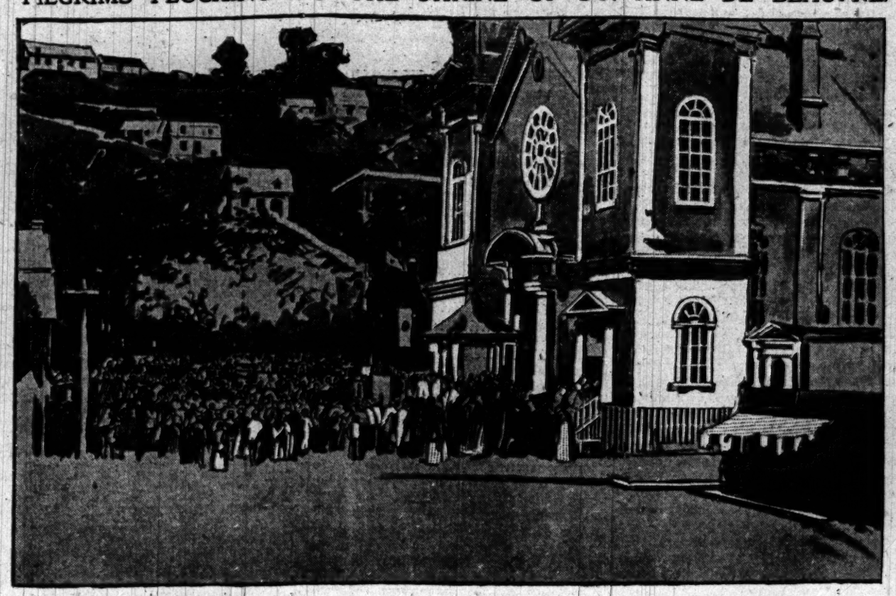
An important ruling bearing on the taxability of building and loan associations has been received by Collector of Internal Revenue Coyne. According to this order, an association that makes loans only to its shareholders is not required to pay revenue tax, except on checks and drafts, for instruments executed within the limits of its legitimate operations, including leases and deeds to property.

BOSTON AND RETURN, $19.00,

Via the Wabash Railroad.

The Wabash will sell tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, as above, Aug. 11 and 12. For particulars call at city ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1619.

PILGRIMS FLOCKING TO THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.



At the shrine of St. Anne, a great basilica in the Town of St. Anne de Beaupre, in the Provine of Quebec, Canada, within the last month 150,000 pilgrims have sought healing for human ills. Whether through their faith, by miracles, or by means more easily comprehended if known, many of them have come away free from ailments that physicians had declared incurable.

From parishes of the Catholic Church in all parts of America pilgrims have poured into the quaint little Canadian town, besides many not members of the Catholic Church or believers in any other faith.

Attended generally by priests or hooded Sisters of Mercy or relatives, the sufferers go to the basilica. On entering they see on either hand, in the broad vestibule, piles of crutches, rising from floor to ceiling, left there by the halt, the maimed, and the paralytic who have found healing at the shrine.

Before the altar rail the pilgrims kneel on either side of a statue of St. Anne mounted on a pedestal of onyx. To and fro among the waiting worshipers the priests move quietly, asking one and another if he is ready to try to walk alone—if he feels any better—if his hope still is strong that the saint will grant the blessing asked, whatever it be.

And from this shrine have come stories of wonderful healing, which people of different views will account for in different ways. One that was sensational in character was the recent cure of Anthony O'Donnell, a paralytic from New England, whose case was considered hopeless. He was taken to a small chapel in the rear of the altar. Three times the priest asked him how he felt, and he replied each time: "A little better, father." At last came the crucial question: "Do you think you can come with me now?"

The priest was about to raise the man, when the erstwhile paralytic threw aside his crutches, sprang to his feet, and rushed from the chapel. "A miracle; a miracle," was the cry, when a few minutes later O'Donnell walked unaided down the center aisle of the main auditorium, followed by the priest weeping for joy.

Rich and poor, savant and illiterate, flock to St. Anne de Beaupre, and through the years the great basilica has been beautified by scores of memorial windows, statues, and costly gifts sent in token of gratitude to adorn the shrine of St. Anne.

MUST ROUT THE ROBBERS.

POLICE ORDERED TO DRIVE THIEVES FROM LEVEE DISTRICT.

Acting Mayor Walker Tells Inspector Hartnett the Holdups of Strangers by Strong Arm Women and Panel-House Habitues Must Cease—Jennie Brew, Nellie Miller, and Annie Carroll Indicted—Ruby Bennett Steals $300 from a Michigan Farmer.

Acting Mayor Walker gave the Police department a lively shaking up yesterday because of the robbery of strangers by women in the "levee district." Mr. Walker's attention had been called to the matter by the published accounts of the stealing of $1,400 from Jesse Valliant, a retired Klondike miner, in a house in Plymouth court on Sunday, and the robbery of George Edwards, a stockman from Wyoming, earlier in the week of $7,000, and he called on Inspector Hartnett to know how much of this sort of thing was going on.

The report of the Inspector showed five other similar cases which occurred last week, or an average of one a day, and the acting Mayor told the Inspector something must be done to stop it.

Last evening the Inspector set about cleaning out of his district the women who have been doing this sort of thing. While he was starting Joseph Robertson, a farmer from Lansing, Mich., came into the station and said he had just been robbed of $300 in gold by a woman in front of 404 Clark street.

Inspector Hartnett told Mr. Walker in his report that he had driven most of the women thieves pretty well out of Plymouth and Custom-House courts, but they had gone to Wabash avenue. Mr. Walker replied it was worse to have them in Wabash avenue, because it is a more traveled thoroughfare. Accordingly the owners of the property in Wabash avenue from 486 to 1414—the locality in which most of these women roam—were told they must get rid of their undesirable tenants or the places would be raided and the owners prosecuted.

"I suppose," said Inspector Hartnett, "it will result in these women scattering through the city, but I will get them out of my district at least. Many of those we drove out of Plymouth and Custom-House courts have gone to the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue and other places in the Fourth Ward, and those we rout out of Wabash avenue probably will follow suit."

Joseph Robertson of Lansing, who is 70 years old, infirm, and paralyzed in his left arm, was passing by 404 Clark street when Ruby Bennett, colored, called to him. He turned, and the woman grabbed him and dragged him into the house. Robertson had in his pocket a bag containing $300 in gold coin, and this the woman took and ran away. After Robertson had reported his loss at the Harrison Street Police Station Detectives Quinn and O'Malley were sent out on the case, and they recovered the money at a saloon kept by "Hank" Morris, 407 Clark street, where the woman had left it.

Celia McDonald and Jessie Henry, who robbed Sol Valliant in a house in Plymouth court, were arrested at the Eighteenth street station of the Alley Elevated road yesterday afternoon. After the robbery they separated and went south, one to a hotel at Thirty-first and Dearborn streets and the other to some other hiding-place. They had made an appointment, however, to meet at the Eighteenth street station of the L road, and there the police found them. The return of his money was a welcome thing to Valliant, as he had been left with but 60 cents in his pocket, and was staying at a hotel, as he expressed it, "on his baggage," until some money could be sent him.

Jennie Brew, Nellie Miller, and Annie Carroll were indicted on charges of robbing George Edwards of $7,000. All of the money except $100 was recovered, but the women who took it have not been arrested.

LOOK INTO LODGING-HOUSES.

Board of Health Calls for Sworn Statements of Condition—Planning to Suppress Some.

H. C. Fancher, Chief Sanitation Inspector of the State Board of Health, yesterday sent out blank affidavits to 1,200 lodging-house keepers, who, under the new law, are required to make sworn statements as to the conditions of their lodging-houses. After all the keepers are put on record personal investigation by the inspectors will be made.

"We do not fear any violations of the new law by keepers of hotels," said Inspector Fancher. "We are directing our attention especially toward cheap lodging-houses. There are houses in the city that give a night's lodging, on the floor, for two cents. These houses, of course, are unsanitary, and we propose to root them out."

RAIN STOPS RIFLE PRACTICE.

First Battalion of the Second Illinois Forced to Return to Camp Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Rain interrupted the work of the Sixth Regiment at Camp Lincoln this afternoon, and the First Battalion, commanded by Major Channon, which had gone to the range to spend the day, was forced to return to quarters.

The Second and Third Battalions drilled on the parade ground during the morning. Squad and company drills also took place.

The guard detail for tomorrow is: Officer of the day, Captain J. W. Reig, Company B; officer of the guard, Lieutenant C. A. Byloff, Company A; junior officer of guard, Lieutenant R. L. Sherman, Company H.

The Captains of the regiment were entertained at dinner today by Colonel Foster, and tomorrow Colonel Foster will entertain the First and Second Lieutenants of the regiment.

Ten members of the regiment are confined at the hospital with slight ailments, the condition of none being serious.

PICK OFFICERS FOR REGIMENT.

General Anderson Notified of Appointments in Thirtieth Infantry at Fort Sheridan.

General Thomas M. Anderson has received from the War department at Washington notice of the following appointments of commissioned officers for the new Thirtieth Volunteer Regiment now being formed at Fort Sheridan:

Captains—Charles P. Newberry, Edwin H. Fitzgerald, E. Ross Smith, Edward Y. Miller, Kenneth M. Burr, Harrison S. Kerrick, George F. Connolly, Merrell E. Webb, Frank D. Newberry, John F. Ryan, Gilmore G. Scranton.

First Lieutenants—John McBride, Albert E. McCabe, Harry Chadwick, Edward H. Andres.

Second Lieutenant—A. H. Bradford.

Captain Bomus, in charge of the recruiting station at 82 West Madison street, is still busy enlisting experienced men for the regiment. During the day thirty-five candidates were examined and seventeen accepted.

Wages Are Increased.

Memphis Tenn., July 31.—[Special.]—Tomorrow the wages of the conductors and motormen of the Memphis Street railway company will be increased 7 per cent. The announcement was made by the company tonight.

This week, 15 best platinum photos in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:18 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, Aug. 3, via S. S. Etruria.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Baltimore, final close 6:15 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 6, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Aug. 6, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 31.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois—Showers and warmer Tuesday, probably showers Wednesday, southerly winds.

Indiana—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday, southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Showers and warmer Tuesday, probably showers Wednesday, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair, threatening Wednesday, with cooler in southern portion, variable winds.

North Dakota, South Dakota—Showers and cooler Tuesday, threatening Wednesday, northerly winds.

Iowa—Showers Tuesday, probably threatening and cooler Wednesday, variable winds.

Nebraska—Threatening Tuesday, with showers in extreme eastern portion, threatening Wednesday, cooler Tuesday night or Wednesday, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 31, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.82	94	96	E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.96	80	84	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.98	64	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.94	80	90	E.	Tr.	Fair
Amarillo	29.76	92	96	E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.94	58	60	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.74	76	80	....	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.00	72	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.92	70	78	E.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.86	84	90	....	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.86	50	54	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Charlotte	30.00	72	76	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.90	82	86	W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.92	72	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.96	80	84	E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.96	70	73	S.E.	....	Fair
Concordia	29.70	90	96	S.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.86	74	76	S.E.	.04	Clear
Denver	29.82	86	94	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.82	80	84	S.W.	.14	Clear
Detroit	29.96	70	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Dodge	29.90	86	94	E.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.84	74	78	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Duluth	29.80	64	64	N.E.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.72	90	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.90	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.94	72	76	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.92	68	74	E.	.04	Clo'dy
Havre	29.80	68	74	W.	.10	Fair
Helena	29.92	68	....	....	.01	Fair
Huron	29.92	66	96	W.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.92	78	84	W.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.84	82	88	S.E.	....

The Tribune.

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Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
Sunday issue, one year..... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month..... .25

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NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1899.

New Theater for Oberammergau.

Oberammergau is to have a new iron theater for the next Passion Play, but only for the protection of the audience from such drenching rains as prevailed at the last representation. The stage and the space between it and the audience will be in the open air, thus still giving the al fresco effect. Mayer, who has for so many years taken the rôle of Christ, is now an old man, and is, moreover, afflicted with a stomach trouble, and it will probably be necessary, therefore, to select a new person for this trying part. It is rather startling to learn that Old Hett, who took the part of Peter as far back as 1800, is still vigorous, and "can still swallow six great mugs of beer with great gusto." He says he is ready to take the part of Peter again, but a beer guzzling old man is not the person to represent the fiery Peter. However, the mass of the spectators will not take exception to such a Peter, and the rights of the majority must be respected.

New England Tragedies.

The Boston Globe gives a vivid account of New England farms going to ruin, especially in Maine. The abandoned farm story has been familiar for years to readers of New England papers, but the Globe's description shows the tragical side of the struggle for existence that is going on in many a New England State. In Maine many of the farms are now practically worthless and never were valuable except for the timber that once grew upon them. But the lumber industry of the Pine Tree State is rapidly passing away, the farms have been exhausted, and their owners, in many cases old and poor, are rapidly drifting to the poorhouse. In some of the "towns" the policy of taking over farms in return for a guarantee to keep perhaps a man and his wife in board and clothes the remainder of their days has been followed, but even this inexpensive way of acquiring land is too costly for the towns, and it is being discontinued. These abandoned farms are then converted into plantations, and the towns unable to support the farm owners send them back to the farms to make a living for themselves free from taxation. Even this is frequently hard to do, so utterly worn out is the soil.

Historic Spots in Minnesota.

At the recent session of the Minnesota Legislature permission was given by statute to the Minnesota Valley Historical society to erect a monument to the Indians faithful to the whites in the Sioux massacre of the year of 1862. The expense will have to be borne by the society, and that practically means by its President, C. D. Gilfillan, who for a number of years has taken an active interest in marking historic spots connected with the Indian history of that State. These monuments are, some of them, but little more than a stone and an inscription recording the event that took place at that spot, sometimes recording a massacre of whites by Indians and sometimes the names of friendly Indians who assisted the whites. The monument commemorating the Coulee massacre will be fifty-two feet high, and it is expected the dedication will take place this year. Minnesota's Historical society has done a good work in thus marking the places noted in the Indian wars. In most States these are now a matter of fast fading tradition. Interest in the Indian is likely to grow in succeeding years and future generations will have cause to remember with gratitude the work of such men as the President of the Minnesota Historical society.

Scarcity of Servant Girls.

The three free employment bureaus which are to be in this city will open their doors today. Judging from the present condition of the labor market, more people will visit them in quest of help than thoroughly competent workers will minister there. At this moment the job is hunting for the man, or for the woman. There are a great many feminine heads of Chicago households who cannot get competent or even half competent servants, although offering wages which would have been considered high three or four years ago. There is for some reason or other a marked scarcity of servant girls. It may be due to the fact that, times being prosperous, more of them are employed, and hence the supply has not kept up with the demand, or it may be that girls who, had times been harder, would have been in the kitchen, are now in the factory, or have married and are looking after their own kitchens. When Chicago housewives learn of the opening of these free employment offices, where no fee is charged either employer or employé, they will go to those places to see if they can find what they want. It may be the fact that no fee has to be paid will induce some girls to register, but the probabilities are the housewives will be disappointed. There is a genuine scarcity of good servants, and it is likely to continue until hard times come again.

The Northwest Asking for Laborers.

The farmers of the Northwest are nearing a crisis in the saving of their crops. They are in need of hundreds of laborers and are offering the highest wages ever paid for this class of work—from $2 to $3.25 per day—and still cannot secure the needed help. One station in South Dakota, Bowdle, asks for fifty laborers and offers $2 per day and board. Other towns in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota are sending appeals to the railroad companies to send them laborers, and the railroads are unable to respond. They advertise for men, a few come and inquire, go away, and that is all that is heard of them. The conclusion the railroad companies have come to is that there are few idle men in the country now except from choice, and this conclusion probably is correct. Employment agencies confirm this impression. Not only are there few men seeking employment, but wages are high and advancing. This, on the whole, is a most satisfactory state of affairs to everybody but the farmers of the Northwest, who see their crops threatened with ruin because they cannot save them, and the railroad companies themselves, which cannot secure men for their work of grading and tracklaying.

CANADA AND THE AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

There is a deep-seated and honest desire on the part of the Festival and Federal committees, which is shared by every one in Chicago, that Canada should be well represented in the October festivities. A formal invitation will be sent to all prominent Canadians, and a special committee will also go across the border to offer inducements and explain to them that the present disagreement over the Alaskan boundary has not interfered in any way with the kindly feelings which Chicago has for Canada and should not be allowed to stand in the way of their coming here and having a good time.

The efforts of the committee will undoubtedly be reinforced by the large number of Canadians who are residents of Chicago and who will be able to convince their brethren at home that this boundary business is a question which will be settled by the commissioners in such a way that it will leave no hard feelings. It is probable that not one person in a thousand in Chicago knows anything about the merits of the boundary dispute or cares much for them. Chicagoans are not staying awake nights worrying about it. If the Canadians will come here in October they may depend upon it they will hear no allusions to the Alaska boundary or any other disagreeable subject. Chicago will open its doors wide to greet them and they shall share our hospitality and good times upon the same terms as the most favored nation.

The festival week's display of pageantry will amply repay the Canadians for coming, and they will be made to feel at home. Chicago has the kindliest feelings towards them and wishes them to be well represented. As some day in the future, when the time is ripe for it, Canada will come into the American union, that being its manifest destiny, the Canadians should get better acquainted with this country, and there is no better place to begin than right here in Chicago. They need not be afraid, however, that annexation will be talked. That is a question to be considered when the time comes and Canada is ready to come into Uncle Sam's arms on her own motion. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Canadian friends will see their way to the acceptance of the committee's invitation, which will be as generous as it is sincere. Chicago will promise them a week's pleasure they will long remember.

Yellow-Fever at Hampton.

It seems a little strange that yellow-fever should make its appearance at Hampton, Va., while no cases are reported from the Gulf States. Once during the '50's Norfolk and Portsmouth were visited severely by yellow-fever, both places being then in filthy condition. Since then Virginia has been free from the disease. It is not agreeable to learn that in spite of all the precautions which have been taken yellow-fever has found its way into this country. But it is much better the disease should break out at a place like Hampton, off the highways of trade, than in New Orleans or Charleston. The inmates of the Soldiers' Home and the soldiers stationed at Fort Monroe can be removed North, and the few civilians near Hampton who are afraid to stay at home will be able to get away without difficulty. Under the circumstances the States to the south of Virginia have no cause to be scared and resort to rigid quarantine measures.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND GERMANY.

The New York Herald says the dispatch crediting Admiral Dewey with the declaration that "the next war will be with Germany" was the summary of a conversation had with the Admiral by a New York physician who sometimes when traveling corresponds for the Herald "in a dilettante way." That paper says: "It is regrettable that a friendly conversation should have found its way into print. The Admiral cannot regret it more than the Herald does. Still, when this has been recorded, the fact remains that Admiral Dewey made the statements reported by the doctor."

THE TRIBUNE is not yet prepared to admit that. It is well aware of the fact that men often say things privately they never would dream of saying publicly. The assumed sacredness of private communications has frequently got men into trouble. So if the Admiral was personally acquainted with this physician he may have made remarks to him about the German government, not expecting they would be repeated. But if the physician met Admiral Dewey for the first time when they came together at Triest it is not to be believed that the Admiral would unbosom himself to a stranger as he is alleged to have done. Furthermore, the accuracy of the statements of a person who will report private conversations is always open to question.

The Herald explains why, in its opinion, Admiral Dewey did say what he is alleged to have said. It asserts that "the nub of the question is that the German Emperor was rankly hostile to the United States during our war"; that his sentiments "were plainly, consistently inimical to the American republic"; and that "Admiral Dewey expressed the full force of the Kaiser's stubborn divine-rightedness in Manila Bay, although he might, probably would, have preferred to keep his opinion of the German potentate to himself."

There is no doubt that the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German Admiral, Von Diederichs, were not altogether agreeable for a time. But it has not been claimed that the policy of the latter was dictated by the German Emperor or the German government. So far as the Emperor and the government are concerned, it is impossible to lay a finger on anything said or done by either during the war which was "plainly, consistently inimical to the American republic." What the private sentiments of the Kaiser may have been Admiral Dewey has no means of knowing. It cannot be admitted yet that he made the remarks about Germany he is alleged to have made.

South Town Assessment.

The South Town personal property valuation is not as large as the Board of Assessors guessed it would be a week ago. It is 130 millions instead of 200 millions. The assessed valuation will be 25 millions instead of 40 millions. There is a gain over last year, but not as much of a gain as was anticipated. The Board of Review will do what it can to increase the Assessors' total, but it is doubtful whether it will be able to add a considerable amount thereto. The South Town having fallen short it is safe to say the personal property valuation in the whole city, while much higher than last year, will not be as much higher as was expected. Thus far no real estate books have been returned for any of the city towns. There is much curiosity as to what they will show. The valuation of all taxable property in the city last year, as equalized by the State board, was 221 millions. The rate of taxation was about 30 per cent. Under the new law the aggregate rate must not exceed 5 per cent. Therefore, to raise as much money in 1899 as in 1898 there must be a valuation for purposes of taxation of 442 millions. But, as the valuation for purposes of taxation is one-fifth of the fair cash value, the 442 millions will represent an actual value of 2,210 millions. As soon as a few real estate books come in it may be possible to tell whether that total is to be returned.

THE FIRST NEBRASKA.

There will be great doings in Nebraska this week. The cities and towns which are represented in the regiment which landed yesterday at San Francisco are preparing to give the returning soldiers a reception which shall let them know what the folks at home think of the gallantry they have displayed, and of the cheerful way in which they have submitted to toils and trials far more severe than any they dreamed of when they enlisted. Those soldiers are deserving of the most enthusiastic reception that can be tendered them, for they have crowded a great deal of hard and creditable work into the fourteen and a half months that have elapsed since they left home. They went away patriotic but green soldiers. They have returned seasoned veterans. They were on the firing line for three months, and they had to fight a frightful climate for many months more.

It is not strange that the men want to get home and do not wish to see any more of the tropics for some time to come. But had their services been needed longer they would have fought on, even though entitled to their discharge some months ago. During the revolutionary war the militiamen often used to quit the minute their time was up, even if it expired when they were on the battlefield. Nothing of that kind happened in the Philippines. The conduct of the Nebraskans, as of the other volunteers, has been irreproachable.

All things considered, the First Nebraska has returned in much better shape than could have been expected. The statement that the regiment could take the field again in two weeks if necessary shows that the depressing climate the men have had to contend with produced no permanent injurious effects. The men were run down when withdrawn from the front, but they were not in as bad shape as the men who were hurried home from Cuba to the United States a year ago. The reason is they were better cared for than the troops at Santiago. They were not fed on canned roast beef. The losses in battle were not heavy, considering the numerical odds against the Americans.

There is a difference of opinion as to what has been accomplished by the fighting in which the Nebraska regiment took so active a part. Some of the officers think the backbone of the rebellion has been broken. Others believe a guerrilla war of years is to be anticipated. All agree, however, that there is need of more troops, so that whatever ground is gained may be held. That is understood at Washington, and all the men who are needed will be sent. Then when the fighting recommences in earnest a few weeks hence, and reports come of more American successes, the First Nebraska veterans, the memory of the hardships they underwent being less vivid than it is now, will half wish they were back on the firing line, driving the Filipinos before them.

The Next Opera Season.

Apropos of the close of the London opera season Truth says that "next season neither M. Jean de Reszke nor Mme. Melba proposes to go to the United States. So far as the American tour is concerned the troupe will be headed by Mme. Calvé, whose appearances here have for some years past been uncertain, and M. Alvarez, who has been engaged by Mr. Grau for a term of years." Mme. Calvé's appearance in this country next season is also uncertain, due to the fact that Mr. Grau is seeking to induce her to come down from her extortionate terms. Having the field comparatively to herself as leading prima donna the thrifty Calvé is insisting upon the old Patti prices of $4,000 a night. If Grau has to pay such a salary as that he will take it out of the ticket holders. Meanwhile the New Orleans French troupe and the Castle Square English troupe will give heavy and light operas respectively at comparatively low prices, which is a compensation. The French troupe will be an excellent one, and the Castle Square manager has only to strengthen his principals a little to give an opera season here from September to May which will be a record-breaker.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMAND.

The Mayor of St. Louis has written to President McKinley asking him to revoke the action of the War department authorizing the turning of Lake Michigan water into the drainage channel, when completed. The reason assigned is that while it used to be believed that running water would purify itself within a short distance and dilution would render sewage pollution comparatively harmless, at present "all scientific men who have given the subject any consideration whatever have agreed that these theories are fallacious." The Mayor gives no names, probably because the only "scientific men" who agree that former theories are fallacious are in the employ of the City of St. Louis.

The President is asked to override the conclusions of all scientific men save some who live in St. Louis and the deliberate judgment of the War department and reopen the question whether the consent of the general government shall be given to the utilization of a great public work valuable for commercial as well as for sanitary purposes. There is no reason to believe the President will do anything of the kind. He will be here in October. When here he can examine for himself the drainage channel, see the great scale on which it has been constructed, and learn how essential is its use to the health of Chicagoans. After he has studied the question it will be impossible for him to comply with the request of the Mayor of St. Louis.

Nor can the President comply with the request of the valley people for the removal, prior to the opening of the drainage channel in December, of the two United States dams in the lower river. Congress ordered them built, and Congress alone can order their removal. The President can call on the Engineer bureau for an opinion on the subject. He can collect information to be laid before Congress when it meets. He can recommend the removal of the dams. Then Congress, if it sees fit, can order their removal and make the necessary appropriation. But Congress is a slow-moving body, and is not likely to act on this question for months after it meets. The opening of the drainage channel cannot be postponed until Congress has acted. Chicagoans must have pure water at the earliest moment, no matter what is done about the dams.

The Samoan Question.

The recommendations of the tripartite commission sent to the Samoan Islands to regulate matters there are excellent as far as they go. It is well that the absurd kingship should be abolished. The suggestion that the Consular jurisdiction be abolished and the Chief Justice be given cognisance of all suits against foreigners is excellent. The powers which the Consuls have enjoyed have been one great cause of the recent troubles. Those Consuls have almost invariably sided with their respective nationalities, right or wrong, when controversies arose. The commission proposes also that there be an administrator chosen from some disinterested power, assisted by a council of delegates from the three governments which are interested in the island, and that a system of subordinate native government similar to the one existing in Fiji be introduced. These changes will give the islands better government. But after stating them the commission adds: "The only natural and normal plan of government for these islands, and the only system which can assure permanent prosperity and tranquillity, is a government by one power." The commissioners see, as all should, that continued pacific tripartite control is out of the question. Jealousies will arise and disturbances follow. But no one of the three powers will surrender its interest for the benefit of another. The most feasible plan, therefore, is to divide the islands, each of the three powers taking one and governing it as it deems best. Then there will be little opportunity for friction. The Samoans will be better off, and the friendly relations of the three powers will not be disturbed by squabbles originating in some petty islands.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The value of American manufactured products exported during the fiscal year, ending on June 30 last, was 338½ million dollars, being 28.13 per cent of the total exports. The figures for the fiscal year 1889 were 138½ millions or 19 per cent of the total exports. In ten years there has been an increase of 200 millions. The following table shows where much of the gain has been made:

	1889.	1899.
Iron and steel products	$21,281,500	$93,715,000
Leather	10,747,900	23,469,000
Agricultural implements	8,623,700	12,432,000
Copper	12,943,800	35,983,000
Cars and carriages	3,090,000	9,380,000
Cotton goods	10,212,000	18,969,000
Fertilizers	988,000	6,964,000
Paper	1,091,000	5,447,000
Zinc	28,000	1,156,000
Glucose	748,000	3,624,000

Nearly half the gain, it will be seen, is chargeable to the account of copper, iron, and steel and their products. The United States is now producing those metals more cheaply than any other country, and consequently is able to offer at lower rates than its competitors manufactured goods for which those metals are the most important raw material. In 1889 the imported iron and steel products of all kinds exceeded in value 42 million dollars. The imports for the last fiscal year were valued at only 12 million dollars. This is a remarkable change in one decade.

Progress of the Steel Business.

The Pressed Steel Car company of Pittsburg has recently made a contract with the Carnegie Steel company which calls for the delivery of a thousand tons of steel plate every day for ten years. The total delivery will be 3,600,000 tons, and the money consideration is $15,000,000. The Philadelphia Record finds that in 1869 the total production of crude steel of all kinds was 31,250 tons; in 1870, 68,750 tons; in 1871, 73,214 tons; in 1872, 142,924 tons; in 1873, 196,796 tons; in 1874, 215,727 tons; and in 1875, 389,799 tons. From this it appears that this contract calls for the annual delivery to a single concern of a greater amount of steel plates than the total production of crude steel in the United States in any year prior to 1875. It is an impressive exhibit of the wonderful development and progress of this branch of industry in a single generation.

"BATH-HOUSE" JOHN'S DRESS REFORM.

Alderman John J. Coughlin of Chicago, better known as "Bath-House John," has long been ambitious to be a reformer. His first essays, however, which were in the direction of moral reforms, were not eminently successful, as the reforms which he proposed were too liberal and wide open to commend themselves to that class of the community which desires reforms. If Bath-House John's moral reforms should ever materialize there soon would be a crying demand for universal reformation. Evidently convinced that his abilities do not lie in this direction, Bath-House John has blossomed out as an esthetic reformer, not of the flaccid, greenery, yallery sort, but practical, robust, and sensible.

Saratoga is at present enjoying a renascence. The tide of fashion which for a few years past has drifted away from the springs to Newport, Bar Harbor, Narragansett Pier, Chicago, and other summer resorts, is again setting in at Saratoga, and Bath-House John wisely selected that locality for his missionary work in dress reform. The opening ball at the Grand Union Hotel is the event of the season, and at that ball Bath-House John was the observed of all observers. The floor was crowded with "fair women and brave men," the floor managers were hurrying to and fro, making their closing arrangements, and the strains of music were already pulsating in the perfumed air, when Bath-House John majestically made his entrance upon the gay scene. Instantly there was a hush. The floor managers stood paralyzed. The music ceased its "voluptuous swell." The dancers who had just been on tiptoe for the opening measures were petrified in their places, and all eyes were riveted upon Bath-House John.

The great dress reformer was clad in green dress coat and trousers and red dress vest. Among the conventional black dress suits he shone like an opal. But he was equal to the occasion. With a lordly wave of his hand he gave the signal himself. The astonished musicians struck up a lively danee tempo. Bath-House John surrounded his partner's waist and led the dance. He was the belle of the ball, and has ever since been the talk of the piazzas, the springs, and the clubs. Some think him eccentric, others regard him as daring. It augurs well for his reform that no one has pronounced him vulgar or loud, for Bath-House John was circumspect in his first advance. He wore subdued shades. His coat and trousers were not deep emerald but sea green, and his vest was not of the beef blood hue but Pompeiian, bordering on maroon.

When questioned as to his motives and purpose, Bath-House John freely delivered himself. He said to Justice Van Wyck:

I believe that it is best for a change in the full dress ideas for men. They have prevailed until they are antiquated, and I see no reason why for the banquet and ballroom men should not wear broadcloth in colors. I would suggest mountain green, royal purple, and lavender as successors to the somber, mournful black which men have worn for time immemorable.

You know, hotel employés wear black, and where the employés are white, as they are in many instances, there is no distinction in the apparel and appearances of the guest. Then, again, full dress colors would lend an attractiveness to a full dress function. The women wear the gayest colors, and if a lively scene is desired why restrict the men to the monotonous black?

Bath-House John is right. Why should the guests of a reception or a ball array themselves in such a manner that they cannot be distinguished from the waiters? Why should there not be full dress colors as well as full dress suits? As women are rapidly adopting the various items of male attire, why should not men adopt the colors of women and thus add to the general gayety and picturesqueness? While Bath-House John is not original in his purpose he is entitled to great credit for his effort to revive the gay masculine attire of our grandfathers. He has many other surprises, it is said, which he will spring later on, for Bath-House John is a man of infinite resources. At present he is all the talk of the hotels, where he exhibits himself freely and affably, and he will be the bright, particular star of the races, in which he will wear a costume which even Beau Brummel could not have excelled. He will lead the way up to his climax gradually, but when he reaches it and bursts upon the astonished vision in all his splendor he will be acknowledged "the glass of fashion and the mold of form."

THE New England granite trust begins its existence with a reputation already blasted.

THERE is a story to the effect that a man in New York is turning into stone. Nobody thus far has blamed Mark Hanna for it.

THE editorial remarks of the New York Herald are noted, and the people do not believe Admiral Dewey said it, all the same.

THE $1,000,000 left by the late Sidney Hall of Hartford, Conn., to be expended in proving that the human soul is not immortal, awakens a suspicion that Mr. Hall wanted to make a posthumous bet.

IF Chicago really sets its mind on having a spectacular strike it can make Cleveland look sick.

STILL there will not be many boy babies christened Schenk.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unmistakable.

"You ought to be sure about it, child, before you allow yourself to believe Freddy Youngspote loves you."

"Sure about it, mamma? When he called the other day, after our return from the seaside, he told me he was gladder to see me than if he had caught a six-pound trout!"

Hand of Fate.

CHAPTER I.

A large, dark man in a golf suit leaned against a tree in Washington Park and listened idly to the music of the band. It was the occasion of the regular Saturday afternoon concert, and the crowd in attendance numbered thousands.

The park policemen, arrayed in their new blue uniforms and wearing white cotton gloves on their hands, were in their glory.

A park policeman in his glory, beloved, is worth going a distance of several blocks to see.

Suddenly the man in the golf uniform became aware of the presence of a young woman in a cycling suit. She had leaned her wheel against the opposite side of the tree and was looking about for a musical bill of fare. Touching his cap, he handed her one, and she rewarded him with a smile of singular sweetness.

She was slender, somewhat pale, and no longer in the first flush of youth, but had not reached an age at which she felt it necessary to resort to art to conceal the ravages of time, and in her erect figure and general bearing there was an unmistakable air of refinement and good breeding.

"That face moves me strangely," he said to himself. "Where have I seen it before—or have I ever seen it before?"

But he ransacked his memory in vain.

CHAPTER II.

A few days later a large, dark man, who had dropped into a department store in order to save three or four cents on a magazine he intended buying, paused a moment at the shirt waist counter.

A young woman was standing before it.

She turned her head, and their eyes met.

She was a young woman he had encountered at a Washington Park band concert.

There was a half smile of recognition, and he made a motion as if to raise his hat, but the extent of the acquaintance hardly seemed to warrant the action, and he passed on.

"What is there about that face that attracts me?" he said to himself. "Who is she?"

But no voice in his inner consciousness responded.

CHAPTER III.

A somewhat pale, slender young woman stood near the fountain in the Lake Front Park admiring the plaster nymphs ostensibly sporting in the water.

Absorbed in thought she did not notice until she turned to go that a large, dark man was standing near, and she narrowly escaped running against him.

She looked up and met his earnest gaze.

There was a mutual flash of recognition.

They had met each other at a Washington Park band concert.

She bowed slightly, and he raised his hat.

"Why am I always encountering that woman?" he muttered, "and what is it about her that interests me so strongly? Who is she, anyhow?"

But the voiceless nymphs made no response.

CHAPTER IV.

One morning last week a large, dark man hurrying across a down-town street saw a slender young woman slip and fall on the muddy crossing a few feet ahead of him.

He hurried to her relief.

As he assisted her to her feet she turned to thank him, and they recognized each other. They had met at a band concert in Washington Park.

He stood speechless.

Her pale face flushed rosily.

She was the first, however, to recover herself.

"Allow me to thank you for the service you have just rendered me," she said. "But it isn't the first time you have placed me under obligations."

"Pardon me," he said, removing his hat and handing her his card, "but we seem fated to meet at all times and under all sorts of circumstances, and I confess to a great curiosity to know who you are. Will you pardon my presumption?"

She looked at the card and started in surprise.

"'Mr. Andrew Scoggin'!" she said. "Is it possible? Ten years ago," she went on, dreamily, "you knew me as Madeline Gage."

"Great Scott!" he ejaculated. "My first wife!"

And a promising romance died.

THE END.

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Cleveland is expected to attend the Bible conference held at the Winona Lake assembly grounds on Aug. 20.

Lord Kelvin has resigned the professorship of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow, which he had held for fifty-three years.

Lieutenant P. W. Hourigan of the Olympia is to be received in his native town of Albany, N. Y., with a procession and the presentation of a sword.

Henry J. Ellicott, the Washington sculptor, has been declared winner of the competition at Raleigh, N. C., for a life-sized statue of the late Senator Zebulon B. Vance.

John Philip Sousa, the composer, is contemplating devoting himself exclusively to the higher planes of music. He has already, during his seaside vacation, composed a portion of a grand opera.

General John T. Wilder's brigade is to have a two days' reunion at Chickamauga Park in September, on the anniversary of the battle. During the encampment the entire battle field will be visited and the shaft erected to the honor of the brigade will be dedicated.

Herbert Spencer is now living in strict seclusion at Brighton, the state of his health being such that his replies are limited to letters of immediate personal concern. A friend inquiring as to the health of Mr. Spencer had the pleasure to receive the following reply: "Thanks for your inquiry. I am about up to par, and not without hope of rising above it presently.—H. S."

HOW FICKLE IS FAME.

Jacob S. Coxey has bought an iron mill at Massillon, O.—Rochester Democrat.

Now that all danger and trouble for Spain have passed we begin to hear of Weyler again.—Baltimore Herald.

The late John J. Ingalls is showing signs of life. He has been mentioned for Congress lately.—Minneapolis Times.

General Shafter is hardly able to suppress a smile when he recalls the comments on the delay at Santiago.—Washington Post.

It is reported that Grover Cleveland has gone on a fishing excursion. Seems to us we have heard that name before.—Carlock Tribune.

It will be perceived that the Hon. Tom Watson is not being "paramounted" in any of Mr. Bryan's little side talks.—Washington Post.

Hoke Smith and Horace Boies have made a mistake in their reckoning. They should get back into their coffins. Resurrection day hasn't arrived yet.—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. John J. Ingalls is said to be famous throughout Kansas for her blackberry jam. It is only a question of time when John will be known as the husband of Mrs. Ingalls.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Politicians from California say that on the Pacific coast Mr. Bryan is almost forgotten. This shows that Mr. Bryan ought to make a few speeches or do something to keep himself before the public.—New York Mail and Express.

Golf Pointers.

The game of golf is somewhat young in Duluth, and we have remarked upon the faces of local purchasers of golf paraphernalia so bewildered an expression that we are constrained to offer some advice from the vast store of our golfic experience. In the first place get a brassie. You can't cut much grass without a brassie. A scythe is better, but a scythe is barred. Get a brass brassie, if the dealers have them. The brassier the brassie the better it brasses. Having provided yourself with this necessary implement, get a caddie. All the tea stores have them. Then you want a samovar. The next thing is a cleek. This is to foozle with. Golf consists mainly of foozling, hence it is economy to buy a first-class cleek. With a brassie, a cleek, a caddie, and a samovar you will be well fixed for both "putts" and "foozles." Another bit of advice is to beware of the "bogey." The "bogey" is sure to ketch yer if yer don't watch out.—Duluth News-Tribune.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

YOSEMITE PARK IS HIS SUGGESTION.—Professor John Muir, who has just returned from the far North with the Harriman Arctic expedition, is one of the most remarkable of living men. Born in Scotland in 1836, he came to the United States in 1850, with his father's family, and settled in Wisconsin, near Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River. Always a student and an observer of nature, Muir took a course at the University of Wisconsin, afterwards going to Indianapolis, where he worked in a wagon factory. He was made foreman and was offered a partnership, but an accident, fortunately for the world, compelled him to give up work. He started for South America, determined to explore the Amazon River and classify its flora. Malarial fever forced him to give up that trip and he finally went to California, by way of Panama. After working for a few months in Yosemite Valley he determined to devote the rest of his life to exploring and scientific study. How lonely was his life during the next ten years is shown by the fact that during all that time he spent in the high Sierras, with the exception of one band of Indians, he did not meet a single human being. In 1879 he went to Alaska and discovered, among others, the great glacier which now bears his name. He numbers among his friends most of the great scientists of the world and has refused many offers of college professorships. He has written a number of articles describing his explorations. To one of them, printed in 1800, is due the establishment of the great Yosemite National Park, embracing a territory almost as large as the State of Rhode Island.

John Muir.

NEW FRENCH BALLOON BRIDGE.—One of the difficult problems in war is the rapid crossing of streams too deep for fording. The French army authorities are now experimenting with a device, which, if found practicable, will solve the problem. The new bridge, which is the invention of a French army officer, consists of a light and easily transported floor which stretches from bank to bank in a single span. It is so arranged that it can be expanded or drawn in as the necessities of the case demand. The novel feature of the bridge is the fact that it is supported entirely by balloons, which are attached to the underside of the framework, as shown in the cut. It is said that the new bridge will probably be adopted.

BRIDGE SUPPORTED BY BALLOONS.

TIME AND COST OF STREET RAILWAY TRAVEL.—A statistician has estimated that the average Chicagoan spends one and a half hours a day on the street cars. This amounts to eight hours a week or a whole working day out of every seven spent in this way. In a month it amounts to four and a half days and in a year to almost eight weeks. At a nickel a ride, the total cost of all this traveling is sixty cents a week or $31 for the whole eight weeks.

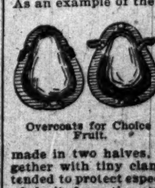
SAYS HE HAS PROOFS OF DREYFUS' GUILT.—Former Ambassador Eustis, who, the Dreyfus conspirators say, has proof of the guilt of the persecuted Captain, represented the United States in Paris until the close of President Cleveland's second term. He is a native of Louisiana and has served his State in almost every capacity. During the war he was a confederate soldier. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving several terms both as Representative and Senator. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1876 and again in 1884. During the interim he served as professor of civil law in the University of New Orleans. He has acted as chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, and is famous as an orator and scholar.

James B. Eustis.

TEXAS OPERA SINGER WEDS AN ITALIAN MARQUIS.—The marriage in New York of Miss May Garlick, a well known opera singer, to the Marquis de Feo, an Italian nobleman, has behind it an interesting international romance. Miss Garlick studied music in Europe and there first met her titled lover. Miss Garlick returned to this country and was to have made her début in opera last winter, but was prevented by illness. A few months ago the Marquis passed through New York on his way home from a trip to Mexico. There he again met and fell in love with the fascinating musician. His father is an Italian Senator and his mother a lady-in-waiting to the Queen, and he thought it best to get their approval of his intended nuptials. They sent their blessing, and the uncle of the bridegroom has put his villa at Florence at the disposal of the young couple for the honeymoon. In the fall the bride will come back to this country and continue her work in opera.

Miss May Garlick.

TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM BIRDS.—As an example of the peculiar inventions on which patents are taken out the overcoat for choice fruit, which is illustrated in the cut, is striking. The device consists of a transparent celluloid screen, which fits tightly about the fruit, an opening being left for the stem. It is made in two halves, which are fastened together with tiny clamps. The screen is intended to protect especially choice specimens of fruit from the attacks of birds and insects. An English clergyman is responsible for the invention, which is not likely to be generally adopted by fruit growers who have large orchards.

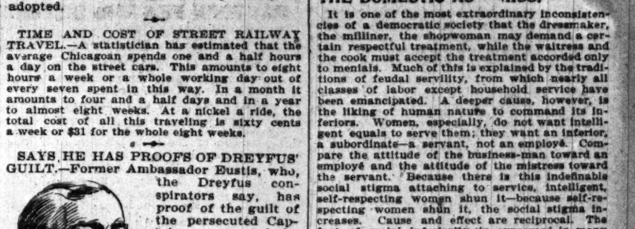


Overcoats for Choice Fruit.

FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.—After an effort lasting more than eight years the federal union of all the British colonies is at last accomplished. New South Wales was the parent colony. Tasmania separated from it in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand were colonized separately. In 1885 a federal council was first established to consider matters of joint interest to all the colonies. This council did not, however, prove at all successful, and in 1891 a convention was held at which a constitution for the commonwealth of Australia was drafted. It was not adopted, however, and in 1895 another effort towards union was made. In May, 1898, all the colonies but New South Wales voted in favor of the adoption of the revised constitution. In view of its rejection by this most important of all the colonies, it was for the second time revised and has finally been approved.

PROPOSES A PROTESTANT POPE.—Benjamin Briscoe, a business man of Detroit and a vestryman of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in that city, declares that what is needed to secure the unity of Protestant denominations is the selection of a Protestant Pope, who shall be the supreme head of the united churches. Mr. Briscoe reasons that as every business house must have a responsible head whose decision shall be final in disputed questions, so a united church must have some final authority to which vexed questions may be referred for final decision.

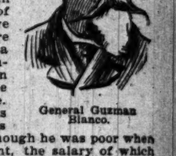
HOW EVERY MAN MAY BE A SANDOW.—There is one position in which even the weakest person may successfully defy the efforts of a Hercules. If the tips of the two index fingers be pressed tightly together as shown in the cut no man, no matter how strong, will be able to pull them apart, provided the pull is applied gradually and there is no jerk. There have been many attempts to explain why with the fingers in this position so much force can be resisted, but none of the explanations has been satisfactory. Theories of weight, balance, and strain have all been advanced in vain, but the fact remains and can be easily demonstrated. Care must be taken that the pull must be gentle at first and without any jerking. Later enormous power may be applied without pulling the tips of the fingers apart.



THE FINGERS CANNOT BE PULLED APART.

DICTATOR OF AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC.—General Guzman Blanco, who died on Saturday in Paris, was for years alternately the President of the republic of Venezuela and the power behind the nominal President, whose every action he controlled. Blanco was forbidden by the constitution of the republic to serve as President for more than one term at a time, so during the intervals he traveled in Europe and ran the government by cable. At the time of his death Blanco was worth $15,000,000, though he was poor when he became President, the salary of which office is $12,000 a year. While Blanco was President and in the heyday of his power he caused to be erected on a lofty hill overlooking the City of Caracas a statue of himself holding in one hand the constitution of the republic, while beneath is the inscription:

TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICAN, THE PACIFICATOR AND REGENERATOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.
GENERAL GUZMAN BLANCO, THE GRATITUDE OF CARACAS.
1874.



General Guzman Blanco.

He also erected another statute to his own memory on the plaza between the capital and the university. Since 1888, when the control of the government passed out of his hands, he has spent his time in Paris.

THE DOMESTIC AS "MISS."

It is one of the most extraordinary inconsistencies of a democratic society that the dressmaker, the milliner, the shopwoman may demand a certain respectful treatment, while the waitress and the cook must accept the treatment accorded only to menials. Much of this is explained by the traditions of feudal servility, from which nearly all classes of labor except household service have been emancipated. A deeper cause, however, is the liking of human nature to command its inferiors. Women, especially, not having intelligent equals to serve them; they want an inferior, a subordinate—a servant, not an employé. Compare the attitude of the business-man toward an employé and the attitude of the mistress toward the servant. Because there is this indefinable social stigma attaching to service, intelligent, self-respecting women shun it—because self-respecting women shun it, the social stigma increases. Cause and effect are confounded. The fact of social inferiority is expressed in many petty ways—by the use of the Christian name, by the requirement of livery when not on duty, by a servile manner, and, more than all, by the social isolation. Every other class has its amusements, every other girl her opportunity for suitable marriage; but the maid-servant must go out of doors to be

BALKS AT W. J. CALHOUN.

REPUBLICAN MACHINE SAID TO OPPOSE HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

Politicians Take the Statement as Authoritative—Confidential Announcement He Will Not Be a Candidate—Talk of Congressman Hitt as the Strongest Man—John M. Smyth Credited with Cook County Dictatorship—Promise Harrison to Detroit.

Word has gone forth that no part of the Republican organization will support the candidacy of W. J. Calhoun for Governor. It bears only semi-official authority, but is regarded by the politicians as reliable. Whether through some prearranged understanding or merely as a coincidence, the announcement comes from a confidential friend of Mr. Calhoun that he has no intention of becoming a candidate.

These interesting, though not entirely unexpected, developments gave spirited activity to the situation yesterday. However, refusal to take up the Danville man must in no wise be construed, politicians say, as meaning that the local leaders have changed their sentiments with reference to John R. Tanner. Every one of them, except Congressman Lorimer and T. N. Jamieson, oppose his renomination. Within the next four or six weeks there will be a conference of party chiefs gathered from all over Illinois to discuss candidates, and probably pick some one on whom they can unite for the nomination.

Smyth May Dictate.

The claim is being made that John M. Smyth has it within his power to name the man who would receive the solid support of the Cook County delegation. In other words, it is urged that the machine managers, including Lorimer, will fall in line for whomsoever Mr. Smyth names, provided the choice is left to him.

This proposition has as its basis the home rule supposition that the leaders of the local organization are not going to do anything which might cause a split in the machine. According to the assertions of one of the main cogs, it is this sentiment that puts Mr. Calhoun's prospective candidacy in disfavor.

"We all think a great deal of Mr. Calhoun," said the speaker, "but the boys are not inclined to follow the leadership of General McNulta, C. U. Gordon, and William P. Williams. They object to turning everything they have over to those men. It is unfortunate for Mr. Calhoun that he should have been groomed and put forward by them. They have no delegates to give him."

Talk of R. R. Hitt.

It is intimated that Mr. Smyth regards Congressman Robert R. Hitt as about the strongest man the Republicans could select to head their ticket next year. Thus far the preliminary contest apparently has been between the State and federal officeholders—the former booming Tanner and the latter pulling wires to land Mr. Calhoun as the accepted candidate of the anti-Tanner faction. As Mr. Hitt in no way is allied to either, the argument advanced in his behalf puts him in the attitude of being the most available as well as capable citizen on whom all elements, without prejudice or defeat, can unite. It is said that his nomination would be for the benefit of the party, in that it would help every candidate for an office from the highest to the lowest.

Judge O. N. Carter has some ardent friends among the Cook County managers, who head delegations to conventions, and when the forthcoming conference is held they are going to present his name for consideration.

But shortly after the municipal election last spring a story went the rounds which put John M. Smyth on record as having said that the party would not make a mistake in nominating either Hitt, Calhoun, or Hopkins. The latter's disastrous candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives apparently has shut him out of the Gubernatorial race. Without the Cook County delegation behind him the chances are Mr. Calhoun will not make the start. It is now an open secret that the delegation cannot be united on him. The Tanner people have given notice that they never will enlist under the Calhoun banner, but they express a willingness for the sake of harmony in the organization and by way of insuring success to the county and legislative tickets to transfer their support to Mr. Hitt. It is undoubtedly this feeling that has given the Hitt boom new impetus.

Cites an Old Case.

An old politician drew an illustration to show that the present condition of things is not without its parallel in Illinois politics.

"It reminds me," he observed, "of the time when John M. Hamilton was Governor and his friends were fixing the slate for his renomination. He was every whit as shrewd and clever a politician as John Riley Tanner is. He was the nerviest Governor this State ever had. He had a powerful machine. The party was divided on his renomination. Finally, the cool-headed and conservative leaders decided that Hamilton's renomination would be dangerous and against the best interests of the party. He said 'All right, gentlemen: I bow to your judgment. I will step aside.' I expect to see something similar happen when the leaders meet at the round table early in September. Mr. Tanner will retire from the race and set his cap for the United States Senatorship."

Promise Harrison to Detroit.

Mayor Harrison will attend the picnic of Detroit's Democrac at Sugar Lake on Aug. 19 or repudiate and overthrow the plans of his political managers. They have promised Chairman Halle of the Wayne County Central committee that the Mayor will be there; also that arrangements may be made to receive and entertain a carload of party leaders from Illinois. Chairman Halle came to Chicago for the purpose of insisting on the Mayor's acceptance of the invitation. As the Mayor was not at home, he saw Robert E. Burke, E. M. Lahiff, William Loeffler, and a few others. On being assured that the function would prove an excellent opportunity for Mr. Harrison to enlarge his national reputation and become a conspicuous figure in the next national convention, they gave the chairman a pledge that he would attend.

In the event that he falls in with their views, the Mayor will make a series of speeches between now and the date of the national convention, in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and possibly Tennessee and Iowa. The object of this is to unite the delegations from all these States with Illinois, and let him appear as the chief spokesman for them in the convention. It is claimed that such a triumph will put him up among the biggest and brightest stars of the great national gathering. It is said that the controlling spirits in these several States are favorable to the proposition and will help carry it out.

The local crowd counts on Mayor Maybury of Detroit and William F. McKnight in Michigan; Thomas Taggart, Leon Bailly, and S. E. Morss, in Indiana; John R. McLean in Ohio, Urey Woodson and William Goebel in Kentucky, Governor Robert Taylor in Tennessee, and Charles A. Walsh and his friends in Iowa.

Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman; Dr. Walter Watson, chairman of the State committee; "Buck" Hinrichsen and M. F. Dunlop of Jacksonville; Robert E. Burke, E. M. Lahiff, William Loeffler, Fred E. Eldred, A. J. Jones, and a dozen others are booked for the trip to Detroit. The Mayor already has scheduled a journey from his summer home to Quebec on Aug. 20, and his friends say he can leave a day sooner, so as to stop off at Detroit for the picnic. Mayor Van Wyck of New York is expected to meet him there.

The published statement that Vice Chairman Jones of the Democratic National committee got John P. Altgeld, Senator Teller, and ex-Senator Allen removed from the Ways and Means committee at the Chicago meeting is denied.

It was reported that he presented the resignations of these men and they were accepted. That is not true. At the time a number of the party leaders knew Chairman Stone had the resignations of Senator Teller and Mr. Allen in his pocket, but he did not present them. Mr. Altgeld never has made any offer to resign.

F. W. SUTTERLEE, WHO MAY BE ARRESTED.

This American, now resident in the Orient, who has been supplying arms to the Filipinos, will be arrested if he ventures into a country having an extradition treaty with the United States.

SEARCHING FOR MYRTLE COBB.

Evanston Police Send Out Pictures of the Missing Girl—Boy Named Stock Seen with Her.

The police of Evanston yesterday said that the man who is supposed to have gone away with Myrtle Cobb, daughter of Mrs. Martha Cobb of 1302 Ashland avenue, Evanston, was named Stock and lived in Summerdale. Early in the morning two boys appeared at the station and said that they had seen the girl accompanied by Stock and his friend Albert Wellington on a North Clark street cable car and that they alighted at Madison street. This is the only clew that has been found of the girl's whereabouts and Policeman White spent all day following it up, but with no results.

Stock and Wellington were attentive to Myrtle Cobb and her chum, Pearl Brush, for several months.

When seen at her home in Greenleaf street Pearl Brush said: "I know Stock well. He and Wellington went together a great deal. When Myrtle's folks refused to let them see her she and Stock agreed to go away. She took my hat at the social. I do not know where they went, but they can't be far away, for Stock told me the evening they left that he had only $11."

MAY FORM NEW PARK DISTRICT.

People of Suburbs West of Chicago Discussing a Proposal to Create a System of Driveways.

Citizens of the Towns of Cicero and Proviso are discussing a plan proposed by Trustee S. D. Attridge of the Cicero Town board, which contemplates uniting a large portion of the suburban territory west of Chicago into a park district and the creation of a system of parks and driveways connecting Austin, Oak Park, River Forest, Berwyn, Clyde, Harlem, Maywood, Riverside, and neighboring points. The plan is regarded with much favor.

Trustee Attridge, as chairman of the Public Grounds committee of the Cicero board, has asked other boards to name committees to confer on the matter, and Maywood already has done this.

It is suggested that a driveway shall be made by extending Washington boulevard as far west as Maywood, then turning south along the Desplaines River to Riverside, east through Berwyn and to Clyde, and north in Austin avenue to Washington boulevard; that this shall outline the boundaries of the district, and that the territory within be improved with driveways connecting its numerous small parks and pleasure grounds.

As to the financial aspect of the question, John Farson, who lives in Oak Park, has given the opinion that bonds of such a park district would sell readily at a premium. Within a short time the matter may be submitted to a vote of the people.

HURT BY A FLYING TRUNK.

Miss Clara Huntley of Chicago Injured in a Peculiar Accident at Paw Pay Lake Station.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 31.—[Special.] Miss Clara Huntley, claiming to live at 202 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, a visitor at Paw Paw Lake, was seriously injured at the railway station this morning, where she and many others were awaiting the arrival of a train. A pile of baggage was carelessly placed too near the track, and when the train pulled in it struck the pile and hurled the packages among those waiting on the platform. A trunk struck Miss Huntley in the face, knocking out several teeth and wounding her over the eye.

Several other persons were injured, but none seriously.

Miss Huntley was taken to the Hotel Whitcomb, St. Joseph, where she is being attended by physicians. It is feared she may not recover.

[Nothing could be learned of Miss Huntley at 202 Lincoln avenue. The place is a blacksmith shop.]

RUSH WORK ON 'PHONE COMBINE

Plan to Form $7,000,000 Consolidation of Independent Companies Being Advanced Secretly in Chicago.

The plan of forming a $7,000,000 trust of independent telephone and electrical apparatus manufacturers is being advanced in Chicago, the greatest secrecy being maintained by those who are trying to effect the combination. Most of the factories concerned are on the West Side and turn out everything used in installing telephone systems. The combine is sought for the purpose of controlling many patents, in order to rival the Bell Telephone company.

William T. Blaine of the Victor Telephone company is credited with being the chief promoter of the combine. It is understood that several Eastern telephone manufacturers have been invited to join.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company is making arrangements to break ground for laying circuits in the down-town district.

Clark Emery Bound Over.

Clark Emery, the postoffice clerk who was arrested a short time ago by Inspector Tomlens for riding letters, waived examination before United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday and was held to the grand jury in $2,500 bonds. The young man previously had made a written confession of several thefts at the Postoffice. He was released on bail.

If you will drink iced water put a spoonful of Pig Rye in it for sake of safety. At druggists, $1 for full-size bottle.

THINK ZUEBLIN LETTER FUTILE.

Drainage Trustees Say Opposition of St. Louis' Mayor Does Not Alarm Them.

President Boldenweck yesterday intimated that the Drainage board will send a communication to President McKinley to offset the letter sent to the latter by Mayor Zueblin of St. Louis, requesting the revocation of the permit issued by the Secretary of War for the opening of the drainage canal. President Boldenweck said: "The President hardly will take action in the matter without making a personal investigation. The board probably will send the President a communication on the subject, giving its side of the case and inviting him to make a personal inspection of the channel. We have no fear as to the security of our position. Secretary Alger made a personal examination and was convinced there was no danger to St. Louis or any other city before he issued the permit."

Chief Engineer Isham Randolph reported to the Engineering committee that Gahan & Byrne, contractors on section 18, had doubled their forces and begun working day and night in accordance with the recent agreement with the trustees.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Delays of Justice.

Chicago, July 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following, which appeared in an evening paper last week, will give the public a fair sample of how criminal cases of great public importance are handled in Chicago:

"E. S. Dreyer's lawyers, after a hard struggle, have gained their point and the ex-banker will not be brought to trial at the present term of court."

"Five cases charging ex-State Grain Inspector Dwight W. Andrews and Benjamin F. Jenkins, his former cashier, with larceny to the amount of about $12,000, were thrown out by Judge Garry court today, but were passed without trial. These cases have been pending about two years."

As there seems to be an epidemic of crime in high places in the city at present, such as bribery, defalcation, conspiracy, and perjury, the people are beginning to inquire why there are no convictions in such cases and what influences are brought to bear to delay such cases for years.

"Every lawyer knows that delay usually weakens the prosecution and strengthens the defense. Witnesses disappear; the chain of evidence disintegrates; people are won over," says an evening paper, the truth of which no one will deny. But what is the remedy? I can suggest one that would be effectual. Let the public press keep the matter before the people, demanding a prompt and vigorous prosecution of important criminal cases. J. E. LAIRD.

Views of Private of Third Illinois.

Joliet, Ill., July 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—So much has been said regarding the trouble in the Third Illinois that one would imagine that the officers alone were concerned in this matter, but by a far greater degree are the privates dissatisfied, as their wishes as well as the officers' have been completely ignored, and it is at the request of by far the majority of the privates that I take this occasion to present some of the grievances of the privates before the public, and to this end desire to submit the following for publication:

It has been said and well said, "Nothing succeeds like success," and while it is the desire of every private or late private of the old Third to see the regiment succeed in everything it undertakes, yet the writer fails to see how it is to succeed in securing harmony under the present policy.

Having noticed in one of the daily papers an article, headed "Trouble in the Third," I would like to present the case from the standpoint of a private as to what is the cause of the trouble. It is the opinion of the writer that every move made by Colonel Fisher since he received his commission to reorganize the regiment has been such as would indicate that he was using this regiment for political purposes, and if that be the case, then Colonel Fisher is a short-sighted politician, for the privates will only resent such an action as this on the part of any officer, no matter who he may be.

There is not in existence today a regiment whose officers and men worked together in greater harmony up to the time of the reorganization, whose entire wishes have been ignored, and whose dignity have been insulted by placing politicians ahead of veterans. The following conditions may throw some light upon the cause for trouble:

First—We contend that the election should never have taken place in Rockford and should not have been held upon the night of July 3, because some of the officers had to travel more than 200 miles and all had to pay their own expenses, and it should not have been held at a time when they were so badly needed at home, as more or less of the officers are business-men.

Second—The election should not have been presided over by Major Shand of Rockford.

Third—The officers, particularly Colonel Jackson, should have been consulted as to the staff appointments.

Fourth—Every appointment worthy of notice should not have been placed in Rockford.

Fifth—Lieutenant Starrett of Elgin, who started in the regiment as a private and worked his way up to a Lieutenancy, and went through the Porto Rican campaign, worked as no other surgeon would have worked, and recognized by Colonel Fisher himself as the most efficient man for the position—not only efficient, but who by his untiring efforts on behalf of officers and privates had merited the position of Major Surgeon—should have received the appointment, and it should never have been given to a surgeon (from Rockford) who had never been connected with the Third Illinois in all his life.

Sixth—The Streator company should have been mustered in the regiment as promised by Colonel Fisher that it should be, and the five letters written to Colonel Fisher, asking for the muster in of the company, should not have been ignored.

We further contend that Colonel Fisher did an unwise thing when he recommended to Adjutant General Reece the muster in of the De Kalb company (Sons of Veterans), to take the place of the Streator company. With all credit to the Sons of Veterans, yet we, as members of the old Third, owe a first duty to those who stood shoulder to shoulder with us through the late war, and we are prepared to stand by our comrades as a unit.

One of the Rockford papers presumed to say that when Colonel Bennitt was elected as commander of the Third everything was placed in Joliet, but such was not the case. Colonel Bennitt, unlike Colonel Fisher, believed in the old adage, "Fair dealings among mates," so he gave the Major Surgeon to Streator, Inspector of Rifle Practice to Elgin, band to Bloomington, chaplain to Rockford, hospital corps to Ottawa.

Let me presume to say that had the regimental officers been chosen by the privates, Major Jackson of Joliet would have been elected Colonel, and Lieutenant Starrett of Elgin would have been elected Major Surgeon of the Third Illinois by an overwhelming majority. There would not have been any 11 to 10 vote.

I voice the sentiments of the entire regiment when I say that we would have done a little different than Colonel Fisher has done to get harmony. It would have been secured in the regiment by giving "honor to whom honor was due." A PRIVATE.

Late member of Company B, Third Illinois.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,351. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st., 24 Washington, agents.

GEAR SEES THE LEADERS.

IOWA SENATOR AMONG THE PARTY WORKERS.

Delegates to Republican State Convention Assemble at Des Moines and Canvass the Senatorial Situation—Mr. Gear Expresses Confidence as to Result—Judge Robinson Said to Lead for Supreme Court—Gov. Shaw and Others to Be Renominated.

Des Moines, Ia., July 31.—[Special.]—A large number of delegates to Wednesday's Republican State convention are already in town, and the prospects are that the convention will be one of the largest ever held.

Among those who have arrived is Senator Gear, who is at the head of the Des Moines County delegation. Senator Gear has always been a notable "mixer," and it is apparent that he has lost none of his old-time cordiality. It was a surprise to many who had heard tales of his poor health to see him making his way through the crowds with an active step, while he had a cordial word for every one he met. His friends declare that he has not looked better in ten years. When asked his opinion of the Senatorial situation he said:

"I guess it's all right. Things look satisfactory, and I think the boys are coming our way pretty generally."

While Senator Gear and his friends were entertaining visitors Mr. Cummins was not idle. He had a crowd of his friends among the delegates, while he was kept busy shaking hands with each newcomer who was piloted to him by his workers. While the United States Senatorial question will have no official recognition in the convention, it will be pretty thoroughly discussed during the next two days, and each candidate is ready to take advantage of every chance offered to secure a word with the candidates for the Legislature.

Word comes tonight that Senator J. Trewin of the Fayette-Allamakee district, who was supposed to be beaten by the action of Fayette County in instructing for George H. Jameson of Oelwein, has won. The convention was held today, and, although Mr. Jameson had the majority of the delegates, he withdrew, and Mr. Trewin was renominated. Trewin is classed as a Cummins man, but some of Mr. Gear's friends assert that he will be found in the Gear crowd when the Senatorial caucus is held.

M. L. Temple, the father of the famous "Jameson amendment," came out in an interview tonight for Gear.

Aside from the Senatorial question, the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court is attracting most attention. The friends of Judge Robinson claim that he has a comfortable lead and will win. It looks as if he had the most votes at present, with Judge Sherwin second and Burnham third. Judges Sloan and Fee are trailing along behind, with Judge Giffen bringing up the rear with the thirty votes from Linn County in his pocket. The Linn County delegates are considerably exercised over the statement printed in a Chicago paper this morning that they would vote for Giffen a time or two and then go to Burnham. They declare they will stand by Giffen to the end.

For Governor Leslie M. Shaw will receive a second nomination by acclamation. James C. Milliman will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor, Edward A. Dawson for Railroad Commissioner, and Richard C. Barrett for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GORMAN'S POWER IN MARYLAND

Said to Be as Great as Ever and Is Being Used in Behalf of Colonel Smith for Governor.

Baltimore, Md., July 31.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention will be held here on Wednesday next. The ticket then nominated will probably represent ex-Senator Gorman's wishes, and on the result of the campaign will depend his political future.

Colonel John Walter Smith, Congressman of the First District, is supposed to be Mr. Gorman's choice for Governor. If elected, Colonel Smith is to return the favor by helping to keep the workers in line for Gorman's control of the delegation to the national convention, and also to assist him in the Legislature of 1902, should he decide to become a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Wellington. Mr. Gorman is apparently as influential as ever in Maryland politics.

Five candidates for Governor will be presented to the convention, as follows: Colonel John Walter Smith, banker and member of Congress from the First District; Edwin Warfield, ex-President of the Maryland State Senate and President of the Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore City; Murray Vandiver, chairman of the State committee and ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates; Henry Williams, President of the Weems Line Steamboat company, Baltimore; Colonel Buchanan Schley of Hagerstown, Washington County.

Smith carried a majority of the primaries today and seems sure of the nomination.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN WISCONSIN.

Free Silver Champion Lectures at Monona Lake—Thinks Chicago Democrats Will Be in Line.

Madison, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—W. J. Bryan lectured at the Monona Lake Assembly this afternoon. While there was a large crowd at Lakeside to hear Mr. Bryan there was little enthusiasm. In an interview Mr. Bryan said:

"I have no doubt that the Democrats of Wisconsin are in favor of free silver at 16 to 1, and I have no fear that the delegation in the next national convention will favor the policy of 16 to 1. I have too much faith in the intelligence of the people of this great State to believe otherwise.

"I have faith in Wisconsin and I believe she will stand by the Chicago platform. We expect to organize the State and to do our work thoroughly. I do not believe that there will be any split.

"So far as that circumstance in Chicago is concerned, I think that I am given credit for doing something which I did not do—that is, there is no credit due me for preventing an outbreak there. I rather think Chicago will be all right and that there will be no break in the party."

Bryan left this evening for Manistee, Mich. The Bryan committee of Wisconsin, consisting of ex-Mayor W. H. Rogers of Madison, T. E. Ryan of Waukesha, and John Toohey of Milwaukee, will tomorrow issue an address to the free silver Democrats of the State, urging them to form clubs and work to send a Bryan delegation to the national convention.

TEMPERANCE MEN VS. GOEBEL.

Advocates of Local Option in Kentucky Take Action Against the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Lexington, Ky., July 31.—[Special.]—The Interdenominational State Temperance committee met here today to consider the political situation. The following members were present: Professor F. H. Kerfoot, Louisville; Dr. G. W. Young, Richmond; George Darsie, Frankfort; M. B. Adams, Frankfort; Professor J. J. Rucker, Georgetown; W. S. Fulton and Mark Gollis, Lexington.

A resolution was passed pledging the members of the committee to use all honorable means for the defeat of all candidates who opposed the local option bill, irrespective of party.

As William Goebel, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was the principal worker and was a voter against the local option bill in the last Legislature, and caused its defeat, this means another blow to him.

MONEY EXPERTS MOVE AGAIN.

Senate Subcommittee Leaves Narragansett for Manhattan Beach, Taking All Its Documents.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 31.—The subcommittee of the Senate Finance committee has again left Narragansett for Manhattan Beach, and this time it is not likely to return, having taken all its documents. The draft of the bill for currency reform, while progressing, is still far from completion. Senator Platt of New York will again confer with the three active members at Manhattan Beach.

DEATH OF WILLIAM Y. DANIELS.

Former Chicago Tobacco Manufacturer and Capitalist Expires at His Home in Brewster, Mass.

William Y. Daniels, a pioneer tobacco manufacturer and former well-known Chicago capitalist, died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at his home in Brewster, Mass., where he had resided since his retirement from business in 1891. Mr. Daniels was 76 years old, and had been in failing health for the last four years. His daughters, Mrs. Egbert Jamieson, Mrs. M. M. Jamieson, and Mrs. Roland C. Nickerson of Chicago, and Mrs. W. N. Washburne of Massachusetts; his son-in-law, ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson; and Mrs. Daniels, who is 73 years old, were with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Daniels came to Chicago from New York City in 1849 and entered the tobacco manufacturing business soon after. In addition he was the proprietor of several retail tobacco stores in the down-town district, one of them being for many years at Dearborn and Madison streets. The business was exceedingly profitable, and at the time of the fire he had acumulated a large fortune in real estate and in bank and insurance company stocks.

The Daniels home was in Michigan avenue, on the site of the new Montgomery Ward Building. When the fire came this house, with the Daniels tobacco factories and retail stores, was swept away. The banks and insurance companies in which Mr. Daniels' fortune had been invested failed, and left him with only the bare ground where his buildings had stood. He at once rebuilt his factories and stores, started a new business, and by 1901, when he retired, he again had accumulated a comfortable fortune. It had been his intention to retire from business just before the fire.

One of the first of his business locations was under the old Madison House. From there he went to the ground floor of the Sherman House. From there the establishment was moved to Madison and Dearborn streets. At the time of the fire James P. Dwyer was associated with him in business.

During the later years of his residence in Chicago Mr. Daniels lived in Ontario street and at the Virginia Hotel. He did not dispose of all his property in Chicago on removing to Massachusetts. At one time he owned the land at the northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. His estate still includes valuable property in Dearborn street, near Harrison, and considerable stock in the Chicago City railway company.

Of later years Mr. Daniels had been in bad health. He lost his eyesight not long ago.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES D. EDGAR.

Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons Dies as the Result of a Surgical Operation.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—[Special.]—Sir James D. Edgar, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, died at his residence this evening at 6 o'clock. Ten days ago Sir James left Ottawa at the request of his physicians and on his arrival here submitted to a surgical operation. Sir James rallied for a few days after the operation. Today he sank rapidly during the afternoon, dying at 6 o'clock.

Sir James D. Edgar was born in Hatley, Que., in 1841, coming of a well-known Jacobite family. He studied law and was called to the bar in 1864 at Toronto, and at the time of his death was the head of the law firm of Edgar & Malone.

When the Liberal party was returned to power in 1896 Edgar became Speaker of the Dominion Parliament and was Knighted by the Queen a year ago in recognition of his services to the Dominion. He was an able debater and a clever writer. He contributed for many years to the editorial columns of the Globe, writing chiefly on political subjects. He was also well known as a graceful writer of patriotic verse.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT LUNDQUIST, Chicago, died on Sunday after a long illness. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock at his late residence, 5639 Wabash avenue, and interment will be at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Lindquist was teller of the Englewood Bank. He was born in Chicago and would have been 30 years of age next Friday. He entered the employ of the bank as clerk in 1886 and was gradually promoted. A widow survives him.

WILLIAM C. OTT, Chicago, will be buried today at Oakwoods. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 5146 Jefferson avenue, the Rev. Calusha Anderson of the University of Chicago officiating. The remains arrived in Chicago yesterday from Ashland, Wis., where Mr. Ott was drowned.

R. C. ROUNSAVELL, Chicago, will be buried this afternoon at Rosehill. Funeral services will take place at 2:30 o'clock in the main parlors of the Palmer House. George Rounsavell of Evanston, brother of the deceased, is conducting the funeral arrangements.

RIVAL DINNERS AT NEWPORT.

Society Folk Kept Busy Attending Functions Given by Chauncey Depew and Lispenard Stewart.

Newport, R. I., July 31.—[Special.]—Senator Chauncey M. Depew this evening gave the first of his series of Monday evening dinners at Pinard Cottage No. 4. The affair was in honor of Mrs. William Astor. The table decorations were gardenias, maiden hair ferns, and American beauty roses.

The guests were:

Mrs. William Astor, Reginald Tower and Humphrey Owen of the British Legation, George P. Messervey, Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Max Muller, F. W. Andrews Jr., Miss Julia Dent Grant, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Governor and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Deforest, Colonel and Mrs. John Miss Anna Sands, Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McCreery, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Mr. Stewart, who is perhaps the most prominent young bachelor in local society, had elaborate decorations of aquatic plants, while the tables were principally adorned with American beauty roses.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. F. O. French, and Miss Edith Clapp also entertained. In several cases the same guests filled two engagements. Miss Clapp's cards bore the names of Potter Palmer Jr., Honoré Palmer, Marquis de San Vito, Earl of Yarmouth; Miss Grant, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Gray, Miss Lilly Oelrichs, Miss Swan, and Count Giuseppe Della Gherardesca.

SIX KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Thrashing Machine Engine Blows Up at Big Prairie, Mich., with Fatal Results.

White Cloud, Mich., July 31.—A thrashing machine engine exploded today near Big Prairie, killing six men.

The Killed.

CRABTREE, CHARLES.
HAIGHT, ALPHA.
HAIGHT, CHARLES.
HOWE, RAYMOND.
OVERLY, GEORGE.
PRIEST, CECIL.

George Haight and Oscar Evans, who belonged to the same crew, were injured.

NEW PASSES FOR DETECTIVES.

All Street Car Lines Except the Union Traction Company Promise to Honor Them.

Chief Kipley issued an order last night recalling all the passes issued by the city to detectives, under the new ordinance, permitting them to ride free on the street cars in Chicago. The action was taken on the discovery that the date of the passage of the ordinance is printed incorrectly on the passes. All cases against street car conductors arising from their refusal to honor the passes will be dropped, and new passes will be issued to the detectives in a few days.

The McLaughlin Method

A New Way of Curing Disease

HAVE you a pain in your back, a weak stomach, weak nerves, Rheumatism, Lumbago or any of the many ailments for which drugs are a failure? Then stop drugging, and try this improved method of applying electricity. I have devoted twenty years to its perfection, and it is an absolute cure for all these troubles. It has performed 10000 cures and will not fail.

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Call and see it, or let me send you my booklet free.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 214 State St., Cor. Quincy, Chicago. Office Hours 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 1.

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FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

MARTIN DOTZ ARRESTED AGAIN.

On His Discharge from the Bridewell the Alleged Bigamist Is Locked Up to Await Requisition.

Martin Dotz, alias Henry Doesing, alias Fred Hoeh, alias Martin Dotz, was released from the bridewell yesterday morning after serving one year for disposing of mortgaged property. His freedom lasted only from the time he was discharged until officers from the Central Detective detail could rearrest him. From the bridewell Dotz was taken to a cell at the Central Station, where he will be held until the authorities at New York, Wheeling, W. Va., and Milwaukee make known their intentions.

The Milwaukee police charge Dotz with being a bigamist, and assert that he has three wives living whom he deserted after getting possession of their worldly possessions. The police at Wheeling, W. Va., make the more serious charge that Dotz took the life of his wife, six weeks after he married her, and endeavored afterward to create the impression that he had committed suicide by leaving his clothing and watch on the banks of the Ohio River.

Dotz went to Milwaukee from Wheeling and the police claim to have proof showing that he married in succession Maximiliana Sperl of Chicago, Elizabeth Schmitz of Milwaukee, and Caroline Schneider of New York, after persuading them to give him their money. Subsequently, under the name of Fred Hoeh, he is said to have married a Chicago woman worth $12,000, who died suddenly soon after the marriage, leaving her property, incumbered by a mortgage of $6,000, to her husband. After Dotz sold this property to a real estate dealer he married again, this time a young woman on the South Side who had saved $1,000. It was soon after this last venture in matrimony that Dotz sold mortgaged household goods and was arrested.

FORMING A COMBINE IN MICA.

C. B. Wisner Says Deal Is Certain to Go Through and Be Followed by Higher Prices.

A combination of the large mica interests in the United States has been effected, and an increase in prices will follow. This is the substance of the statement of C. B. Wisner, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sells Mica company of Chicago. Mr. Wisner has returned from Boston and New York, where the deal was perfected.

There are only three large concerns in the mica trade in this country, Mr. Wisner says—the Eugene Munsell company of New York and Chicago, the American Mica company of Boston, and the Sells company of Chicago. The combination will be known as the American Mica company, and will be incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital stock of $

END OF A BRILLIANT LIFE

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE DIES IN WASHINGTON.

Was Daughter of Salmon P. Chase, Former Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, United States Senator, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and for Many Years Was Prominent in Social Life at the Capital.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Chase, died at 3:10 o'clock this morning at Edgewood, her suburban home north of Washington. Death was due to a complication of liver and kidney troubles. When the end came Mrs. Sprague was surrounded by her three daughters—Kitty, Portia, and Mrs. Donaldson of Brooklyn, her married daughter.

Mrs. Sprague, who was 59 years of age, has been in poor health for the last three months, but not until ten days ago did she call in a physician. Dr. Davis, her physician, at once realized that her condition was decidedly serious. She gradually grew worse and Dr. W. F. Corey was called in for consultation.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the two physicians, uraemic convulsions developed yesterday, but the patient rallied. She suffered a relapse, however, and death came early this morning.

The body will be taken to Columbus, O., and placed beside that of her father, who is buried in that place.

The death of Mrs. Sprague recalls the history of this woman and her position as a social leader which came to her as mistress of her father's household. When Salmon P. Chase became Governor of Ohio he was a widower, and Kate Chase, his eldest daughter, became the presiding mistress of the Gubernatorial mansion. The greatest trust and confidence existed between them and the charm and grace of her manner was of inestimable advantage to her distinguished father. Her devotion to him in life was only measured by her veneration for his memory, which, all else being forgotten, illumed the life which closed today.

Prominent at Sixteen.

Kate Chase was only 16 years old when she was brought so prominently into society. She was but a few years older when her father, Salmon P. Chase, became Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Lincoln, and again he needed her assistance as mistress of his hospitable home.

At this time her triumphal social career began. Her father built a residence at the corner of Sixth and E streets, which was noted for its spaciousness and the elegance of its furnishings. It was in this house so many events took place which helped to make the history of that period.

There Kate Chase held a court of her own, and her reputation spread far and wide as the most brilliant woman of her day. The popular verdict declared her to be among the most beautiful; but, while opinion may have differed on that point, there were few dissenters from the generally held belief that none outshone her in grace of manner nor the ability to attract and to hold her admirers.

She had rare personal magnetism, a faculty of drawing out the best traits in others and of keeping about her the most prominent leaders in politics, in society, or in fashionable life. She had great success in arranging entertainments, and, while the hospitality of her day was on a much more simple scale than that which obtains now, hers was marked by an originality which gave it piquancy and flavor. Flattered by every one and loved by many, Kate Chase's drawing-room reflected in many varying moods the latent excitement then stirring hundreds of households in the early days of the war.

The next chapter in the history of this notable woman was her marriage to the then young and handsome farmer Governor of Rhode Island, William H. Sprague. It was in this city they met, and here also they were married. The wedding march, especially written for the occasion, was rendered by the Marine Band. The ceremony and reception were accompanied by such magnificent details as had never before been witnessed here.

The social triumphs achieved by the young girl were increased by her dignity as a matron. When Governor Sprague became the Senator from his State the wealth and elegance of their home, with their former prominence, added by the intellect and beauty of his wife, began a new career, and seemingly full of promise.

Closing Years of Sadness.

This was, however, but comparatively of short duration, and Washingtonians of this generation have found in the name of Kate Chase Sprague only a memory of a by-gone fame and of a career of which many years of sadness followed a few years of youthful excitement and pleasure.

Governor and Mrs. Sprague were divorced many years ago. Mrs. Sprague assumed her maiden name, and was since known as Mrs. Kate Chase.

Edgewood, where Mrs. Sprague died, is a valuable piece of property, located west of the Catholic University. It was left to Mrs. Sprague by her father, but financial disaster forced Mrs. Sprague to mortgage it. One mortgage followed another until an indebtedness of $48,000 hung over the property.

Friends of the late Chief Justice came to the aid of his daughter, and raised money enough to pay the indebtedness and allow Mrs. Sprague an annuity of $3,000 a year for a short period. In consideration of this it was agreed the home should be sold when a good price could be obtained. This was done a short time ago, but Mrs. Sprague lived at Edgewood until her death.

The once brilliant social leader gradually dropped from public notice, and many of her old friends deserted her. Financial disaster made it difficult for her to make both ends meet, and, after many unsuccessful ventures, she undertook farming on a small scale.

Ill fortune seemed to pursue her, however, and the little farm, like other ventures, soon showed a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

Since the sale of her home little has been heard of Mrs. Sprague.

The death today removes one whose social career was extremely brilliant, but who was lately almost forgotten, and left to end her days in the seclusion of a suburban home, surrounded only by her daughters.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE—DIED YESTERDAY.

The daughter of Salmon P. Chase, she led social life in Washington in Lincoln's time and was the reigning beauty of her day.

CAMP-MEETING ENDS TONIGHT.

Parade of American, Swedish, and Norwegian Methodists at Desplaines Will Mark Its Close.

The camp-meeting at Desplaines will end tonight with a procession of the members of the Swedish, Norwegian, and American churches around the grounds. Of the 10,000 people who thronged the grounds only 2,000 remain, and the camp shows general signs of breaking up.

Today is missionary day, and in the afternoon Bishop Thomas Bowman will speak on missions.

Yesterday was deaconess day. The Rev. M. D. Collins, D. D., of Philadelphia had charge of the consecration service at 6:30 o'clock and of the Bible reading at 8:30 o'clock. The morning service was under the direction of Dr. John P. Brushingham, and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Sheets, D. D., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

The afternoon meeting was in charge of Miss C. Addie Brown, President of the Deaconess' Aid society. The speakers were Miss Bertha Morrison, from the deaconess settlement in Wabash avenue; Miss L. Judson, who has charge of the Orphans' Home; Miss Isabell Reeves, manager of the Old People's Home; Miss L. Hicky, in charge of the Boys' Home; and Miss M. E. Chisholm, who is interested in the organization of Deaconess' Aid circles.

The union sacramental service at night was held in the tabernacle in charge of the Presiding Elders of the Chicago districts.

GETS DIVORCE AND ALIMONY.

Daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum Secures Decree Against J. Reed Littell —Quick Bill for Mrs. Daly.

Forty-eight hours after Mrs. Isabel G. Daly, through her attorney, J. E. Ingram, filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for a divorce from Edward L. Daly, she left Judge Dunne's courtroom as Isabel G. Mills. Desertion was among the grounds on which the divorce was asked. The bill was filed on Saturday. Mr. Daly is an accountant and lives at the Sherman House. Mrs. Daly is the daughter of a prominent manufacturer of Providence, R. I., and is well known in that city.

Mrs. Mabel R. Littell, daughter of General Green B. Raum, yesterday was granted by Judge Tuthill an absolute divorce from her husband, J. Reed Littell, a prominent patent attorney of New York City, and $100 a month alimony. The bill, filed early in June, set up desertion as the ground for divorce.

Mr. and Mrs. Littell were married in 1880 and have two children. Early in 1896 family difficulties culminated in the separation of the husband and wife.

Mrs. Littell and her children for some time have been living with her father at Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. No contest was entered by Mr. Littell to the issuance of the decree.

LIBRARY BOARD IS ORGANIZED.

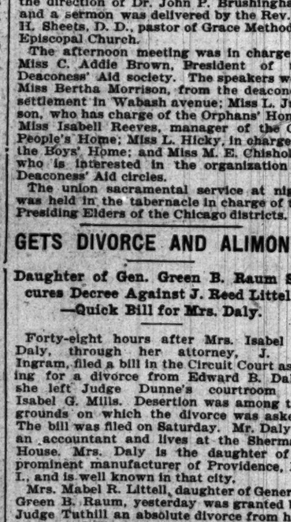
Committees for the Ensuing Year Announced by President Robert S. McCormick.

Reorganization of the new Public Library board for the year was completed yesterday when the committees appointed by President Robert S. McCormick were announced, as follows:

Library—Lewke, Hutchinson, and Peabody.
Administration—Hutchinson, Herhold, and Kuflewski.
Buildings and Grounds—Franks, Hatch, and Plamondon.
Finance—Hatch, Franks, and Plamondon.
By-laws—Peabody, Hutchinson, and Kuflewski.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress represented in the illustration is of ecru linen, with white lawn showing through the slashes in the bodice. A similar arrangement is repeated in the skirt. The braid across the slashes is fastened by little olives of horn.—New York Herald.



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With its forty years' record Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is first in the list. No sparkling wine in one is its superior.

TESTIFY FOR DR. GAGNON

GEORGE M. PULLMAN AND MRS. GAGNON THE MAIN WITNESSES.

Tell of Transactions Involving Rent of Chicago Houses and Sale of High-Class Horses—Mr. Pullman Buys "The Rat" for a Dollar—Former Dentist Seeks to Be Discharged from All Liabilities—Testimony on Various Interesting Topics.

New York, July 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sophia Burton Gagnon and George M. Pullman were the principal witnesses in the supplementary proceedings before Referee Frederick Parker at Freehold, N. J., today. Dr. George S. Gagnon, horse show exhibitor and dentist, applied for his discharge in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,000 and assets of $800.

Dr. and Mrs. Gagnon at present are at the Lodge, Senator Tom Grady's house at Long Branch. Dr. Gagnon conveyed to his wife his dentistry business in Chicago and his horses and carriages in consideration of loans amounting to $9,000.

Mrs. Gagnon today, when asked about her personal expenses, said: "I live well and I always dress well."

She was self-possessed on the stand. When a question bothered her she answered it with a shrug of her shoulders. Then she smiled at George M. Pullman of Chicago, who sat close behind her.

Asks the Question Wrong.

Asked to explain why she said she let her husband have $6,000, when the bills of sale footed up $9,000, she said to the lawyer: "O, that was your fault; you didn't ask the question properly."

Mrs. Gagnon is a daughter of the late S. Leslie Burton of Chicago. Under her father's will she had the rent of two houses. She said when she got the checks monthly she indorsed them to her husband, and the money went into his bank account.

"He gave me whatever I wanted," she said, "and took what he wanted himself."

Asked about the sale of the thirteen horses conveyed to her by her husband, all she could be sure of was that Gold Pointer and the Cat fetched $2,000. All the horses and carriages brought about $5,000.

Sells The Rat for a Dollar.

"What became of The Rat?" was asked.

"He was sold to George M. Pullman for $1."

George M. Pullman testified that he bought horses and carriages from the Gagnons to the amount of $350, and that he understood it was Mrs. Gagnon's property. He admitted that he drew the check for payment to Dr. Gagnon. He said he bought The Rat for $1. The horse was lame then, but was worth about $400.

Mr. Pullman exhibited the animal at the Long Branch horse show last week.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Florence Lobell to Wed Mr. Henry Levystein on Aug. 16 at Her Home.

The wedding of Miss Florence Lobell to Mr. Henry Levystein of Montgomery, Ala., will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Lobell, 1943 West Harrison street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Greene of Oak Park are spending the summer at South Haven, Mich., and have as their guests Mrs. I. N. Danforth, Miss Esther Danforth, and Miss Carrie L. McPherson.

Mr. Harrison W. Talcott and Mr. Rodney D. Talcott, 5156 Grand boulevard, are spending a few weeks in Michigan.

Mrs. J. K. Fisher and Miss Fisher, who have been visiting the Misses Forsyth for the last three months, sailed on Saturday for Europe.

Miss Phoebe Augusta Corwith of Galena is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Daniel Greene, 5310 Monroe avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pearce, 4230 Prairie avenue, have gone to Iowa on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thayer are spending the summer at Shady Hollow Cottage, South Haven, Mich.

JESUITS HONOR ST. IGNATIUS.

Special Services for the Founder of Their Order Are Held at Holy Family Church.

Special services in honor of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit order, were held yesterday at the Holy Family Church, Twelfth and May streets. The Rev. A. K. Meyer, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. Hoeneman as deacon and the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman as subdeacon. In the evening the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, a son of General Sherman, spoke on the life of St. Ignatius.

The following appointments of newly ordained priests are announced:

The Rev. James J. Clancy, to be assistant at St. Elisabeth's Church, Wabash avenue and Forty-first street.

The Rev. Thomas F. Quinn, to be assistant at St. Catharine's Church, Washington boulevard and Park avenue, Austin.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

The Chicago Opera-House has retained the Burmese football players, Moung-Toon and Moung-Chit, for another seven days, and as the star attraction of the bill they are repeating the success their remarkable skill enabled them to score last week. Their exhibition has in it much of the unusual and fully merits the hearty approval accorded it by the spectators. The second place on the bill is occupied by the Montrose Troupe, seven acrobats, whose performance, while not so novel as is that of the Burmese, is no less skillful and attractive in its way. Inez Mecusker makes her first appearance here in vaudeville, contributing several vocal selections; John A. West amuses and entertains by his cleverness in the playing of a variety of musical instruments; Mazus and Mazett are heard in a farce, "The Tramp and the Brakeman"; the Passparts do some eccentric dancing; and Tony and Flo Vernon offer a new farcical sketch.

M. del Campiglio of the French Grand Opera company of New Orleans has received a cablegram that Maestro Vianesi, the first chef d'orchestre of the Grand Opera-House, Paris, for eight years, has been engaged as chef d'orchestre for the New Orleans opera.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER AS AMERICAN WAITER.

His Grace (William Angus Drogo Montagu), who is 22, masqueraded as an American bartender at the recent Charing Cross Hospital bazaar, held in Albert Hall. He has been photographed by Messrs. Langfier of Old Bond street.—The Sketch.

MAY PROMOTE DR. C. J. LITTLE.

Efforts to Have the Methodist General Conference Elect Him Bishop—Lewis Curts Also Mentioned.

Friends of Garrett Biblical Institute, of which Dr. C. J. Little is President, say Evanston will probably have a Bishop in the person of Dr. Little after the General Conference of the church is held in Chicago next May. Dr. Lewis Curts of the Western Methodist Book Concern is prominently mentioned also.

Salvation Army Excursion.

The Salvation Army will give its annual excursion to St. Joe and Benton Harbor, starting at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow. A large crowd is expected. One of the features will be the giving away of a baby. Music will be furnished by a brass band. Those wishing to go can obtain tickets of any Salvation Army officer.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The End of the Lane.

THE doorbell rang, and there was a whispered consultation in the hall below. Emily Kimball tried to raise herself from the bed in which she was lying, to see, if possible, who left the house. It was of no use. She was so weak that she was helpless. A sigh escaped her.

"Who came?" she asked feebly when her landlady looked in the door a moment later.

"The postman, dear," was the reply.

"And brought——"

"A circular; I flung it away."

"I don't see why I haven't heard; they never kept it so long!"

"Don't worry, dear," said the good woman, smoothing the rumpled pillow and straightening out the blanket. "The doctor told you not to worry." With this she vanished.

"Not worry, not worry," thought Emily, listlessly. "Who should worry, if I should not?" Then her mind passed her life in review. Fate had used her as a football, and she had been carried from the field bruised and broken, body and soul. Fate would toss her about again when she was strong enough for battle. Was it worth while to rise again and crawl over the old ground in the old discontented way?

Then she remembered her girlish enthusiasm, the belief that she had a talent for making verse and weaving romances. In the corner of her desk she saw mentally stacks of her thoughts that had traveled forth and back, forth and back, until her hopes hung only on the postman's visit and were crushed by his ring.

The story that went forth the day she fainted in the stuffy parlor below, after a particularly disheartening day, was a new story and was sent to a new editor. She had seen his photograph in the Critic. He looked human and humane. She had seen him in fancy, once or twice since, as she lay half dreaming.

"Hush, hush, dolly; you must be ve-e-ery still, Miss Em'ly's sick!" With this admonition in a childish voice, the door opened and a curly-headed girl, dragging a disreputable-looking dolly, slid in, peering curiously at the woman in the bed.

"Come here, Blue Eyes," said Emily.

"I want to tell you somefin'," said the little one, mysteriously, her eyes big with the importance of her secret; "the man brought a letter for you, but——"

"Go on!" said Emily, impatiently.

"Mamma said 'twould trouble you, so she hid it, but dolly and I know where."

"Bring it to me, quick; run; if you bring it here safe I'll give you a new dolly." There was no need for a second bidding, but it seemed long before the little messenger returned, breathless.

Emily knew the envelope. It was the one she had sent for the return of her manuscript. The landlady was, indeed, thoughtful to keep it back, that she might live on hope a little longer; but sooner or later she must know, and perhaps the editor had written something. He did not look like one who would send a brutal printed rejection slip—a slap in the face to aspiring genius.

Her hands trembled, the envelope was strong. One thing she realized; it felt light in weight. "Take the scissors, Blue Eyes; cut just where I tell you, and draw the paper out."

The child clumsily but carefully did Emily's bidding. One paper fluttered to the floor.

"Pick it up, dear, and hold it where I can see it." Was she dreaming now? It was a check for $20. Does joy as well as sorrow unnerve one? She felt strangely weak. "Bring mamma, quick," she gasped, and fainted.

When she recovered the doctor was there. "Was it a dream!" she asked, as she came slowly back to consciousness.

"No, it was the blessed truth," said the doctor cheerily, "but it came upon you too suddenly. I shall wait and read the letter to you, which I confess I have read to myself. It will not hurt so much to excite you pleasantly as to keep you wondering."

"You are good to me," said Emily. "I think I shall try to live a little longer."

It was just the sort of letter she had hoped for—a recognition of her talent; a regard for the personality back of the story. A position was open for her consideration on the new magazine.

In this way Emily Kimball came to the end of a long, long lane, and to the beginning of a romance—which is another story.—Boston Post.

FEEL CERTAIN OF DEWEY

FALL FESTIVAL COMMITTEE CONFIDENT THE ADMIRAL WILL COME.

Preparations for His Transportation by Special Train and Reception in Chicago Are Under Way—He Will Attract Thousands to Chicago—Great Efforts to Induce Cervera to Be Here —Committee to Start Aug. 11 to See Diaz—Getting Low Railroad Rates.

The members of the Fall Festival committee are confident that Admiral Dewey will accept their invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal Building. Postmaster Gordon, chairman of the Federal committee, is in possession of an informal notice to the effect that the Admiral will accept, and word from Congressman Foss, who was delegated to invite the Admiral, is expected within the next thirty-six hours. So certain is the committee that the Admiral will come to Chicago that preparations for his reception will be made during the week. Already Chairman Truax has made plans to have an elaborate special train placed at the disposal of the Admiral and members of his staff.

It is expected that Admiral Dewey will arrive in New York on Sept. 27, and will spend three or four days in that city. From there he will go to Washington, where a sword will be presented to him by the people of that city. Oct. 7 has been selected as the date for the Admiral's departure for Chicago. On the same day that Admiral Dewey leaves Washington two other special trains prepared for the occasion will leave that city, one bearing the President and the members of his Cabinet, and the other the Judges of the Supreme Court and other prominent invited guests. The three trains will travel over different roads.

The members of the Dewey Reception committee are General John McNulta, Congressman George Foss, W. B. Conkey, Alexander H. Revell, and General John C. Black. They will meet the Admiral at Washington and accompany him to Chicago.

Thousands Want to See Dewey.

It is expected that if Admiral Dewey announces formally his intention to accept the invitation thousands of guests from the West and the South will pour into the city, and it is possible that a committee will be appointed to find hotel accommodations for these visitors. The citizens of Birmingham, Ala., have informed Chairman Gordon that in case the Admiral comes to Chicago Birmingham will send a delegation of from 1,200 to 2,000 people, and the other cities and towns throughout the South and West are expected to send thousands. It appears that the Southerners wish to see Admiral Dewey in Chicago rather than in New York, and thousands more will come to this city than to the Eastern city.

Will Urge Cervera to Come.

A meeting of the Federal committee will be held this week and an invitation will be sent to Admiral Cervera through Minister Storer, who will be asked to use all his influence to have the Admiral accept the invitation. Admirals Sampson and Schley already have been invited, and the committee hopes that the four Admirals will meet in the city. An invitation will be sent also to ex-President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii through San Francisco.

The committee which will convey the invitation of the Federal committee to President Diaz of Mexico will be selected during the week. Preparations for its departure already have been made and transportation facilities secured. The committee will leave the city on Friday, Aug. 11, in the evening, over the Santa Fé in the private car Hasselmere. The train bearing the committee will stop on the way to the City of Mexico at the capitals of the various Mexican States, the Governors of which have expressed their intention to accompany the committee to the City of Mexico. Every Mexican State from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico will be represented on the train by its Chief Executive. The committee will arrive at the City of Mexico a few days before the annual National Fiesta is held, and the members of the committee have been invited to remain during the national celebration, but this will be impossible owing to stress of business, and they will remain only long enough to present the invitation to the President of the Mexican Republic.

The County Commissioners at their meeting yesterday voted an invitation to President Diaz, and this resolution will be engrossed and taken to Mexico by the committee.

Getting Low Railroad Rates.

The Committee on Transportation of the Fall Festival committee is engaged now in inducing the officials of the various railways running into Chicago to offer a one-fare excursion rate to the city during the festival, and so far they have met with encouraging results.

Chairman Truax of the general committee is in New York, and it is due to his efforts that the railways have agreed to place special trains at the disposal of Admiral Dewey, the President, and the Judges of the Supreme Bench. Two of the trains already have been promised, and the other one will be forthcoming within a few days.

Chairman Truax will remain in New York during the reception to Admiral Dewey. He will furnish the Committees on Decorations and Illuminations with accounts of the efforts made by the citizens of New York, and the members of those committees stand ready to surpass the efforts of the New-Yorkers.

The Banquet committee will meet in the Monadnock Building this afternoon.

Work on the Coliseum, in which many of the entertainments during the festival will be held, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be in readiness by the time of the festival.

The work of tearing up the pavement on Jackson boulevard to repair a sag caused by the excavations for the new Federal Building was begun yesterday afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid Awaiting Invitation.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—[Special.]—In speaking of the report telegraphed here that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would accompany President McKinley to Chicago, Sir Wilfrid said today he knew nothing of it. If any invitation had been sent him it must have gone astray.

GOLDEN WEDDING IS OBSERVED.

Adolph Hasterlik and Wife Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage Ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hasterlik, 478 Larrabee street, last evening celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. A party of fifty persons, made up of children and grandchildren of the old couple were present. Mr. Hasterlik and his wife are Bohemian Jews. Mr. Hasterlik is an extensive property-owner on the North Side, where he has lived for twenty-four years. He and his wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

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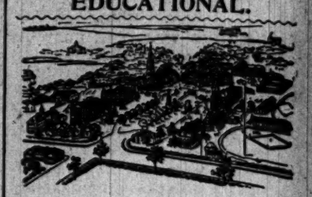

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BIG INCREASE IN STOCK.

DIAMOND MATCH CAPITAL TO BE MADE $15,000,000.

Stockholders Vote to Increase the Stock Issue and Directors Announce It Will Be Put Out Sept. 15—Edwin Gould Is Now a Director—Increase in Bank Clearings—Beer Stamp Sales for July—The Local Stock Market Is Strong.

Stockholders of the Diamond Match company at a special meeting yesterday voted to increase the capital stock of the company from $11,000,000 to $15,000,000. They also voted to increase the number of directors from five to seven. The directors met immediately after the stockholders' meeting, and decided to offer to stockholders of record yesterday new stock to the amount of 23 per cent of their present holdings. This will provide for an issue of $2,750,000 of new stock, the remaining $1,250,000 to be used in the purchase of outside match plants and to be held in the treasury of the company for future disposition by the directors. Edwin Gould, President of the Continental Match company of New Jersey, and James Hopkins of St. Louis, formerly on the board of the Diamond Match company, were elected directors.

The new stock is to be issued Sept. 15, and stockholders to take advantage of their rights must give notice before that time of their intention of so doing and shall make payment to the treasurer in full at par value for the stock they are entitled to under the increase. In the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors they have the following:

"Resolved, That each stockholder of record, at the close of business on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, shall have the privilege of purchasing said new issue of stock at its par valuation to the amount of 25 per cent of the stock now held by each stockholder respectively; and the balance of said new issue of stock be held and disposed of by the directors of this company in such manner and for such purpose as in the judgment of said directors will best conserve the interests of the company.

"Resolved, further, That the respective shareholders, electing to purchase their allotted proportions of said new stock, shall give notice thereof in writing before Sept. 15, 1899, and shall remit to the treasurer of the company the full amount, at par value, of the stock so purchased; and receipts will be given for said payment, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum until Sept. 15 on all payments received prior to that date, these receipts to be surrendered upon the delivery of the new certificates. All new stock must be paid for by Sept. 15, 1899, and shall bear that date; the certificates to be ready for delivery thereafter as soon as registered. No fractional shares will be issued, and the treasurer is directed to sell the aggregate of fractional shares, and the premiums arising therefrom shall be divided among the shareholders entitled thereto pro rata, according to their respective fractional interests.

"Resolved, further, That if any shareholder who shall neglect or refuse to pay for his or her proportion of said new stock on or before Sept. 15, 1899, shall forfeit their right to the same; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to dispose of the same for the benefit of the company."

Will Get the Continental.

No announcement is made as to the plants which are to be secured by the Diamond Match company, but it is considered certain from the fact that Edwin Gould having been elected to the board that the Continental Match company will be one of the companies secured. Mr. Gould is to receive stock for his plants, but the amount has not been stated officially. It is said, however, he will receive between $750,000 and $1,000,000 in stock for the entire stock issue of the Continental company. Several match plants will be secured in addition to the Continental, but it is not stated these will be paid for in cash.

There was no opposition to the increase in capital stock. Over 116,000 shares of stock, 80,000 were represented either in person or by proxy, and all the votes were cast in favor of the proposed increase. When all the stock was issued the dividend requirements of 10 per cent a year, the present rate, would be $1,500,000 annually. Diamond Match was not active yesterday, sales for the day amounting to only 200 shares, with 140 for a low and 142 the high and closing figure.

During the month of July sales of beer stamps at the internal revenue office in Chicago indicated an output of 335,307 brls, as compared with 336,158 for the corresponding month in last year. From Jan. 1 total beer produced in the Chicago district amounted to 1,894,230 brls, as compared with 1,808,214 brls for the corresponding month in last year, an increase of 85,106 brls. Aside from May and June there has been a decrease each month of the present year. The following table gives the sales of stamps in brls for the first seven months of 1899 and 1898:

Months.	Brls. 1899.	Brls. 1898.	Dec.
January	277,221	198,700	9,479
February	274,764	179,319	95,445
March	345,854	240,081	16,507
April	269,999	250,444	20,845
May	341,165	255,244	*85,079
June	356,261	353,068	*92,807
July	335,307	336,158	851
Totals	1,836,230	1,808,214	*83,106

*Increase.

Increase in Chicago Clearings.

Clearings in Chicago for the month of July were $508,120,439, as compared with $407,378,-984 for July, 1898, or an increase of $100,746,-455, the largest increase shown in any month of the present year except for January and March when the underwriting of industrial combinations added largely to the total clearings. For the seven months ending with July the increase in clearings amounts to $640,414,422. Clearings by months for the two periods are as follows:

Months.	1899.	1898.	Increase.
January	$ 552,281,171	$ 428,680,998	$123,550,173
February	474,764,821	411,352,251	63,422,170
March	585,854,960	430,906,827	146,028,049
April	506,592,249	441,070,556	64,341,693
May	602,406,149	502,402,066	99,704,083
June	556,261,493	480,932,676	80,428,817
July	508,120,439	407,373,984	100,746,455

Total $3,751,214,256 $3,110,709,834 $640,414,422

The local stock market was active and strong yesterday, following the lead of Wall street. National Steel common sold up to 54¼, with a low reaction of 52, and the preferred showed a high quotation of 94, with 85¾ the low and closing figure. Sales of steel amounted to 2,020 shares. National Biscuit common and American Tinplate were also active, with sales of 1,580 shares in the former and 1,610 shares in Tinplate. Tinplate showed the largest advance it has shown in any day recently, selling from the low of Wall street, 5¼ to 42, and closing at that figure. Tinplate preferred sold at 97, with sales of 975 shares, advanced from 85¼ to 87 at close.

The Distilling Company of America has given notice to the stockholders of the four subsidiary companies that in view of the fact that so many stockholders of the various companies were absent the time of exchange is extended until Sept. 1, 1899.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	97⅜	98¼
Electric Vehicle	99	100
Do pfd	118	125
Distilling Co. of America	19	20¼
Do pfd	87	90
Ill. Elec. Vehicle	5¼	6
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Do pfd	94½	96
Republic Iron & Steel	10	10¼
Do pfd	65¾	66¾
Royal Baking Powder	103	105
Standard Oil	653	655

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
American Biscuit	422	12	11¾	11¾
American Biscuit pfd	451	97¾	97¾	97¾
American Radiator pfd	10	115	115	115
American Strawboard	20	31¾	31¾	31¾
American Tinplate	1,610	42	37	42
Do pfd	975	97	85¾	87
Diamond Match	200	140	139	140
Metropolitan Elevated	50	98¾	98¾	98¾
National Brewing	20	6¾	6¾	6¾
National Biscuit	1,580	53¾	47¾	53¾
National Steel	2,020	54¼	52	54¼
Do pfd	100	94	85¾	94
North Chicago	210	34¾	34¾	34¾
Union Mills pfd	100	99½	99½	99½
Western Stone	640	121	121	121

BONDS.

$500 M "L" gold 5s	107	107	107
Do	99¾	99¾	99¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 31.	July 24.
New York	$91,210,100	$82,926,616
Boston	19,109,022	18,063,451
Chicago	19,010,000	16,000,000
Philadelphia	9,062,122	10,265,013
St. Louis	4,000,000	4,000,000

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Boston, par. Cincinnati, par. St. Louis, par bid, $1.00 asked.

DEAR EFFORTS FALL SHORT.

Full Street Market Advances in the Face of Several Unusual Influences.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Yellow fever reports from the South, Wall street's disposition to regard Saturday's bank statement as "bad," and disappointing developments in one of two industrial quarters were relied upon by stock market bears to help along their campaigning today, but they counted futile. Instead of declines we have advances—and in many instances the gains of the day are consequential. Many stocks went up two points and more.

It looks as if the public were back again in the market or getting back. Commission house business is large. Many conspicuous stocks are apparently being bought and paid for to be taken out of the street. The actual investment element in the market is larger than has been showing for some time past.

This betterment in market conditions, attended by largely increased activity, can be accounted for in a variety of sensible ways. Of more consequence than anything else in helping along current improvement is undoubtedly the splendid record which the railroads of the country are presenting. Increases show on every side and generally record-breaking figures are being scored. It is difficult to find in any part of the market other than confidence upon the part of trading specialists. Every property that is conspicuous has friends banded for market betterment. The Pacific stocks are in new favor, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific being today, indeed, almost the market's leaders.

Both reached figures higher than they have touched for a long while past. People close to C. P. Huntington are talking 50 for Southern Pacific as likely to come at an early date, and there seems to be basis for the belief that developments are impending which will help Northern Pacific to make also an exceptional rise upward.

All the granger stocks look well. In St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island strong pools are operating and Rock Island's friends, recently predicting 125 for that stock, are now talking 135. London is buying St. Paul.

Announcement is likely to be made almost at any time of material progress towards the settlement of the sugar trust war. Business conditions are so much improved that the trust has been able to score a victory without having to make any of the sacrifices which were so much predicted as unavoidable. A new pool is operating in Sugar trust, and it will not be strange if the price of the stock is lifted materially.

It looks as if all of the new iron and metal stocks would get attention, be made active and strong. Undoubtedly most of them are making money beyond aught that their projectors anticipated. New pools have been formed in Federal Steel, smelters' trust, and tinplate shares.

Money market conditions don't change much. Wall street is not yet satisfied that low rates are assured for the next sixty days, but among bankers it is declared that there is no occasion to worry over the outlook.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 31.—There were a number of depressing influences brought to bear on the stock market today, and prices opened lower, but later there was a rally, and the close was strong. Most conspicuous of the depressing influences was the reported outbreak of yellow fever at the Hampton (Va.) Soldiers' Home. The group of railroads liable to suffer from yellow fever epidemic and the resulting quarantine have been favorites in the recent speculation, especially on the part of London. A setback to them, therefore, was calculated to have a far-reaching influence in the general list.

Louisville and Nashville did, in fact, open down 1¼, and the Norfolk and Western stocks, Southern railway, and Chesapeake and Ohio were also depressed, all of which suffered to-day in all day, only fully recovering in the late dealings.

The exhibit of the associated banks in the Saturday's statement also was quite unfavorable influence in the early dealings. A decrease of nearly 12,000 tons in the east-bound shipments of freight from Chicago, as compared with last week's movement, had a rather halting effect on railroads.

The effect of these combined influences was to turn the tide of speculation at first from the railroads to the industrials. The stocks of iron and steel companies were quite largely bought, but the earliest strength was confined to a few of them. Pressed Steel Car, National Steel and Wire, and American Smelting being the exceptions to the early strength. Later the entire group was affected, quite ranging from 1 to 3¾, the latter Pressed Steel Car. American Tinplate, American Hoop, American Car and Foundry, and American Steel and Wire shared in the movement. The tobacco stocks were strong, and People's Gas moved upward on the declaration of the quarterly dividend. The early depression in Sugar on a report of additional competition in prospect, and when this rallied strongly 2¾, from the low point, the last evidence of weakness was dissipated.

The strength and activity of railroad stocks was much augmented in the late dealings, heavy blocks being absorbed. There was continued buying of Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail, which gained about 2 points each. Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison preferred, and St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred were also in demand 1 to 2 points. The coalers were quite strong throughout, and Lackawanna was conspicuous for an upward movement of 4 points. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Cleveland and St. Louis rose 3 points. Sterling exchange was notably weak, actual rates throughout ¼ per cent and bankers' posted rates 9 cent.

There was an abundance of commercial bills in the market for future delivery against exports, and the bankers sold short bills against these. This and the continued bidding for commercial bills on London is buying St. Paul.

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This betterment in market conditions, attended by largely increased activity, can be accounted for in a variety of sensible ways. Of more consequence than anything else in helping along current improvement is undoubtedly the splendid record which the railroads of the country are presenting. Increases show on every side and generally record-breaking figures are being scored. It is difficult to find in any part of the market other than confidence upon the part of trading specialists. Every property that is conspicuous has friends banded for market betterment. The Pacific stocks are in new favor, Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific being today, indeed, almost the market's leaders.

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IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—[Special.]—With the exception of Arcadian and Osceola the Boston stock market continued dull and uninteresting. The former opened a point higher, at 71¼, lost to 70, and then rallied to 71. Osceola sold at 89 and 90, Boston & Montana at 206 and gained a point, to 204, its previous highest point. Utah varied between 43¾ and 44¼. Copper Range was up 1, at 45, but lost to 44¾. Montana sold at 35¾, a gain of ¼, and Calumet at 420, unchanged. Allouez was Bell Telephone, at 350, and Mexican Telephone at 4. New England Telephone sold at 140 and Dominion Coal at 51¼.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	170	70	71	70	71
Do pfd	5,500	93¾	93¾	92¾	93¼
Arcadian Mining	1,000	71¾	71¾	70	71
Bonanza	1,800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Bell Telephone	22	350	350	350	350
Bost. & Mont.	3,500	35¾	36	35¾	35¾
Baltic Mining	350	33	33½	33	33
C. B. & Q.	460	137¼	138¾	137¼	138¾
Centennial Mining	900	18	18	18	18
Cochite	350	14¼			
Copper Range	325	45	45	44½	44¾
Dominion Coal	2,700	51	51¼	51	51¼
Fed. Steel	3,000	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
Do pfd	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
General Electric	110	124¾	125	124¾	124¾
Lamson	10	57	57	57	57
Mex. Central	80	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Mexican Telephone	200	4	4	4	4
Mex. Tel	575		4		
New England Tel.	50	140	140	140	140
Osceola	150	89¾	90	89¾	90¼
Pioneer Mining	105	2	2¼	2	2¼
Pullman	15	169¼	169¾	169¼	169¼
Quincy Mining	25	163	163		
Santa Fe	900	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Tremont	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Tecumseh Mining	15	6¼	6¼	6	6
Utah	400	43¾	44	43¾	43¾
Union Pac.	400	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
West End R. R.	20	96	96	95	96
Wolverine Mining	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Washington	425	2	2¼	2	2¼
Winona	260	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$1,000 Atch 4s 100¾

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were quiet generally today, owing to the holiday season. The tone was steady. Americans boomed in the morning, Louisville reaching 68¾. Another letter's telegram announcing yellow fever in Virginia caused a sharp drop in the house, speculators selling Louisville, which touched 66¼. The close, however, was well above the worst. New York buying on the fall. It looked like a real boom in the morning. The general opinion here now is that the movement has stopped till the autumn.

LONDON, July 31.—American securities opened firm, with prices above parity, but afterwards receded on a disposition to realize. Later in the day the tone was more cheerful, and at the close was firm. Spanish 4s, 80¾. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £54,000.

PARIS, July 31.—Prices for money, 106 9-16; do account, 106 13-16; Canadian Pacific, 100¾; Erie, 13¾; Erie 1st pfd, 28¾; Illinois Central, 117¾; Northern Pacific pfd, 76¾; St. Paul, 150¾; Union Pacific, 72¾; New York Central, 148¾; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 19¾; Union Pacific pfd, 80¾; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 77¾. Rente, 101 for the account. Money, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3¾ per cent; do three months' bills, 3 7-16@3¾ per cent.

BERLIN, July 31.—Prices on the bourse today were firm and more active. Austrian credits advanced on Vienna advices. Mine shares were in good demand. American securities hardened, and Transcontinental Railroads were easier.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—The bourse today prices were firm, Spanish 4s being the feature of the transactions. American securities were steady and local shares improved.

VIENNA, July 31.—Austrian credits were strong on the bourse today on rumors that important financial transactions were pending. A drop which took place in Louisville and Nashville securities was attributed to the report of the presence of yellow fever in Virginia.

PARIS, July 31.—Prices were firm on the bourse today. Centaurocs were easy and rentes were particularly benefited. Spanish 4s and Italian securities improved, and Rio Tintos and De Beers were strong. Kaffirs were maintained.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Mining stocks:

Dollar	21	Ontario	550
Drum Point	2	Ophir	80
Con. Cal. & Va.	200	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	60	Quicksilver	210
Gould & Curry	40	Quicksilver pfd	1,000
Hale & Norcross	22	Sierra Nevada	67
Homestake	850	Standard	225
Iron Silver	51	Union Con.	32
Mexican	50	Yellow Jacket	33

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	14¾	14¾	8,000
Bankers	1	1¼	1,000
C. K. Con	10¾	10¾	1,000
Gold Hill	4	4¼	1,000
Victor	1¾	1¾	10,000
Omega	1¾	1¾	10,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 31.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Argentum J	29	31	2,000
Anaconda	2¼	2½	1,000
Alamo	16¾	16¾	1,000
Acacia	14	14¼	46,000
Battle Min	2¼	2¾	1,000
Blue Bell	13	13¾	5,000
C. C. & M.	12¾	13¼	22,000
Damon	15	15¾	2,000
Dunkin	15¾	15¾	20,500
El Paso	49	50	1,000
Findley	17¼	17¾	5,000
Garfield	1¾	1¾	3,000
Gold Sovereign	13	14	14,000
Independence	69¾	69¾	500
Isabella	6¾	6¾	1,000
Jackpot	4¾	5	1,000
Kimberly	2¼	2½	10,000
Lexington	11¾	12¼	2,000
Specimen	13¾	14¼	20,000
Union	2¾	2¾	2,000
Work	27¼	28	10,000

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 31.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Ben Hur	12¾	13	4,000
Acacia	14¼	14¾	24,000

(Continued on tenth page.)

Wabash	500	8¼	7¾	8¼	
Do pfd	1,200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Western Union	1,500	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Wis. Central	900	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	900	63	63¾	63	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	113	United States	50
American	135	Wells, Fargo	136

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	101	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 2s, reg	103¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	113
U. S. 2s, coup	100	U. S. 5s, reg	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	129	U. S. 5s, coup	113¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	130	Dis. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

14000 Atch gen 4s	101⅝	2000 M K-T 5s	
	101⅝	Tex	90¼
203000 do adjmt.	85¼	25000 M K-T 1st 4s	
27000 B-O 3½s	96¾		69¼
37000 do 4s	96¾	184000 do 2d	69¼
10000 Bkln Un El 1st	103¼	14000 Mo P 1st coll 4s	88¾
12000 Cent Ga con 5s	96¾	15000 do 5s 1917	102
15000 do 1st inc.	47¼	4000 do con 6s	118¾
16000 C N J gen 5s	121¾	10000 M-St P C-D 1st	121¾
19000 C-O gen 4½s	97⅛	5000 N P gen lien 3s	67¾
19000 C B-Q con 7s	119¾	9000 do prior 4s	103¾
15000 C R I-P 4s	107¾	22000 N Y C-St L 4s	107¼
68000 Colo-So 4s	88¾	4s	108
5000 C G L-C Co 5s	59	2000 NY S-W 4s	100
1000 C G W deb. 5s	11	33000 N Y G L 5s	102¼
4000 Cleve-C 1st 4s	91	6000 N-W 4s	94½
22000 C C-St L 4s	102¾	3000 O R-N 4s	93¾
St L Div 4s	102	5000 O S L 5s	113
2000 do 2d 4s	92¼	5000 do inc B	74
3000 do con 5s	117¾	5000 P-E inc	73
3000 do 4s	95¼	2000 Peo Gas con	131
4000 C-E I cons	127¼	1000 R-P cons	130¼
3000 C St L-N O 5s	127¼	16000 Rdg gen 4s	86¼
1000 C-E 1st	115	4000 St P-M-M 4s	108
5000 C-N W ext	109	84000 Sto F 4s	83¾
2d	106	10000 St P-S C 1st	106½
18000 D M-M L G 4s	104¾	27000 S F-P 1st	107¾
1000 D-R G 4s	89¾	16000 S C-B 1st	107¾
24000 Erie prior 4s	96¾	5000 So Pac Ariz 1st	86¼
4000 do 1st	91¾	25000 S P T inv	22¾
2000 E-L-B & S 5s	102¾	2000 S V-N E 1st	104¾
2000 E T-V-G con 5s	119¾	48000 St L-S W 2d inc	68¼
14000 G H-S A-M 7s	108¼	21000 St L-I M 4s	93¾
1000 Gila Val 1st	104¾	2000 St L-S F 6s	113¾
4000 G R deb 5s	118¾	3000 Tex P 1st	111¾
7000 H-TC g 4s	89¼	1000 T P-W 4s	81
30000 Ill C Lville 3½s	102¾	5000 T C-I 1st 5s	109¾
5000 Ind B-W 3d	102¾	deb	109¾
10000 K C P-G 1st	61¾	10000 U S 4s reg	112¾
2000 Ky Cent 4s	87¾	1907	112¾
1000 L S-M S 1st	108¾	19000 U P 4s	105¾
30000 Lex A-P P F 1st	127¾	1000 U S 4s reg	105¾
4000 L E-W 2d	111	1000 Wis C 4s	94½
47000 Mex Cent 2d inc	38	67000 do 1st	76¼
Mex Int 1st	87	1000 Wis coll tr	81¾
11000 Mex-Int 1st	87	2000 Wis 1st	115¾
2d	87	2000 do 2d	102¾
1000 M-O new deb	27¼	135000 do deb 5s	88
		1000 Va fund debt	88
		1991	86¼

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $280,440,416; gold reserve, $245,118,668.

The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued tomorrow, will show a deficit for July of about $8,518,000, which is slightly in excess of the estimate made by the officials one month ago.

The total receipts for the month will be about $48,064,266, which is from the internal revenue, $28,322,514; customs, $16,971,464; miscellaneous, $2,760,289. The expenditures will amount to $56,582,674.00, leaving a deficit for the month. Increase of about $2,000,000 over July, 1898, and customs an increase of about $1,000,000.

Total July, 1898, receipts were $48,847,108. The expenditures during the same month were $74,268,475, showing a deficit of about $30,000,000. Quarterly payments of pensions on account of the war alone were about $35,000,000, which amount has been reduced to about $17,300,000 for the month just closing.

The expenditure during the month of August will be quite heavy on account of payments to returning volunteers and the cost of equipping and sending out others.

FIZZLE IN OATS DEAL.

HEAVY RECEIPTS KNOCK THE BOTTOM OUT OF PRICES.

Inspectors Work Overtime to Get Stuff Into Store and Large Quantities Are Transferred from Private to "Regular" Houses—Wheat Heavy and About One Cent Lower — World's Shipments Are Large—Corn Breaks on Weather and Crop Prospects.

It was no secret on Saturday that the July oats deal was destined to collapse. There were dozens of predictions that the price yesterday would be in the neighborhood of 21c. The close was ½@¾c lower than this. The expected failure to maintain the July price anywhere near Saturday's closing of 26c was based largely on the enormous quantity of oats headed this way and the still more important fact that the few remaining shorts came under the head of "scattering." Inspectors were busy along the different tracks from daylight till dark, and some 90 cars were transferred from private to "regular" houses. The inspection sheet showed 804 cars, of which 317 cars were contract. There was a little uncertainty as to the status of some of the fresh receipts until about 11 o'clock, at which time warehouse receipts were in hand and it became a matter of positive knowledge that there would be no scarcity of "regular" oats when delivery time came around.

But the elevator men knew exactly what would happen and at the top of the bull boom in selling July as well as all the other deliveries. An opening price was established at 25c for July, which proved the top. There was not much demand; occasionally a "five" was taken, but asking prices were steadily dropped until at the close there were sellers at 20½c. Naturally, Norton-Switzer, Counselman, and Severens, and the country commission houses were the sellers.

Considerable interest centered in the afternoon delivery, with about 500,000 bu went around. This quantity came from elevator houses and went to Patten, Norton, and Logan.

Sharp Break in Wheat.

The wheat market was conspicuously weak yesterday on lower cables, fine weather, speculative indifference, and statistical announcements, with few exceptions of a bearish interpretation. Liverpool opened off fractionally and closed with spot wheat ¼d to 1d lower and futures 1¼@2¼d lower. Paris was off 10 to 45 centimes, and fractional advances in Berlin and Budapesth were disregarded. The board had a cable telling of improvement in the Roumanian crop conditions. Clearances were liberal at the equivalent of 505,000 bu, but the seaboard reported an indifferent export demand. The weather map showed favorable crop conditions, and while there was much complaint from the spring wheat States, the majority of crop reports were less sensational than those received during the latter part of last week. The American visible supply, instead of increasing materially as anticipated, only increased 6,000 bu. The people who figured on an increase all the way up to 1,000,000 bu evidently ignored the reduction of visible supplies at Toledo. World's shipments were double those of the same week in 1898, at 7,470,000 bu. They exceeded the liberal export contributions of the previous week by 365,000 bu. There were increases in the English and European visible supplies, but the quantity of wheat on passage increased 664,000 bu. The English visible increase was figured at 124,000 bu, and the afloat to the European visible at 600,000 bu. Primary receipts were 972,000 bu. The two Northwestern markets had 533 cars, against 565 a week ago and 217 a year ago. The movement two and a half times that of last season does not suggest any great uneasiness over the crop outlook. Local receipts were 102 cars, against 126 a week ago and 188 a year ago. Local stocks increased 42,000 bu. Winter wheat receipts are still moderate. Toledo had only 283 cars, against 423 a year ago. There was good local demand for offerings of wheat by sample, but it was largely from competing elevator proprietors. September wheat, on a little rally about the middle of the session, sold as high as 70¼c. This was ¾@¾c below the last price of Saturday, and from this point the market gradually worked off to 69¾c. The bid prices at the close were the lowest of the day.

Corn Sold on Crop Prospects.

Patten was an open seller of corn on an extensive scale. The weather map showed good rains through the principal corn States. Liverpool was

POLICE PAY IS HELD UP.

BLUECOATS OBLIGED TO WAIT FOR THEIR JULY SALARY.

Assignments Made by Many Officers to Sol Lewinsohn Necessitate Careful Examination of Rolls by the Controller—Corporation Counsel's Opinion Regarding the Lowering of Tunnels Is Asked—Judge Tuley Refuses Change of Venue to Park Board.

Members of the police force who expect to receive their pay for July today will be disappointed. Controller Kerfoot held up the entire police pay-roll yesterday until he can check it up, and does not know in what time he can finish the job.

When the pay-roll was sent to Mr. Kerfoot, along with it came over 400 assignments of pay by members of the force to Attorney Sol Lewinsohn, brother of David Lewinsohn, who keeps a couple of saloons in the levee district. When the Controller saw this big bundle of pay assignments, amounting in all to over $3,500, he asked Corporation Counsel Walker whether he was bound to pay them. He was told he probably was, although there was some question as to the legal right of a city employé to assign his pay. Then Mr. Kerfoot sent for Superintendent of Police Kipley and asked how it happened so many assignments of pay had been made, and all to one man.

"I can't prevent the men from borrowing money if they get a chance," was Mr. Kipley's reply.

"Well," replied the Controller, "I am not going to pay them until I check up the rolls. The shape things are in now I may be paying a man twice unless I can compare the rolls with these assignments," and he gave orders to hold up the rolls for July until he could go over them carefully.

Wants Opinion on Tunnels.

The committee recently named by Mayor Harrison to investigate the matter of lowering the tunnels under the river, of which Alderman Raymer is chairman, asked Corporation Counsel Walker yesterday if the recent action of the War department providing for a depth of 21 feet for the Chicago River does not give the city the power to compel the street car companies using the tunnels to lower them so as to comply with the rule established by the federal government for the Chicago harbor. Mr. Walker replied that it was a matter he would have to look into before giving an opinion, but he promised to have one ready soon.

More Horses for Dog Pound.

President Shortall of the Humane society told Corporation Counsel Walker yesterday that he had not enough horses to do the work connected with the dog pound without overworking the animals. Mr. Walker promised he should be furnished with three more horses, which will allow him to do the work connected with the pound without being guilty of cruelty to animals.

Rebuff for West Park Board.

Judge Tuley again denied a petition of the West Park commissioners for a change of venue in the suit of the West Chicago Street Railroad company seeking the right to cross boulevards. The petition alleged the Judge was prejudiced against the commissioners. an allegation which Judge Tuley characterized as ridiculous. "Both the commission and the court are officers of the State," said the Judge, "and it is preposterous to say one can be prejudiced against the other."

Contractors' Bids Opened.

Bids for the removal of the temporary intermediate crib for the northwestern land tunnel, opened yesterday, ranged from $8,500 by Fitz-Simons & Connell to $35,000 by O'Brien & Dugan. The lowest bid for the steel roof for the Robert A. Waller electric lighting plant was $3,383, by Roemheld & Gallery.

Decrease of Infants' Deaths.

The Health department bulletin for last week shows an increased mortality over the corresponding week of last year, but there has been a marked decrease in the deaths among infants, a fact which the department ascribes to the instructions it recently gave to mothers as to the care of infants in hot weather. During the last week of June the deaths of children under 1 year of age constituted 76 per cent of the total; the first week in July the percentage was 61; the second week, 72; the third, 71; and the last week but 61. The total deaths for last week were 546, or 7.27 for each 1,000 population, against 547 for the previous week, and 511 for the corresponding week of last year.

Health Inspector Young will bring suit against fifty property-owners who have neglected to obey the orders of the department regarding leasing basements for living rooms.

Employes May Be Laid Off.

There is some question whether the receipts of the various county offices will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the current year. It is claimed by some that, with the receipts falling below the amounts usually derived, some of the employés should be laid off. Recorder Simon asserts that his office is being conducted within the appropriations and the money derived from fees, which, he says, is all that can be required from him. The appropriations this year are less than for several years previous, owing to the large amount of money needed by the Board of Assessors and Board of Review to put the new local revenue law into effect. County Controller James Monaghan thinks there will be sufficient money at the end of the year to meet all payments for which the county is liable. There is money enough to last until November, according to Mr. Monaghan, and December, he thinks, can be taken care of without any difficulty.

ERROR IN USING SCHOOL FUND.

Money for Playgrounds Expended by Superintendent of Streets—Election of Normal President Up Today.

Superintendent Noyes of the vacation schools called at the City Hall to get the $1,000 appropriated for the maintenance of playgrounds and was surprised to find that $400 of it had been spent by Superintendent of Streets Doherty in fixing up a vacant lot near the Jones School. The appropriation appeared in the budget, "for public playgrounds," and this imperfect title led to the mistake.

The question of electing a successor to Colonel Francis W. Parker as principal of the Normal School will come before the Normal School committee of the Board of Education at its meeting this afternoon. There are two prominent candidates, Dr. W. O. Krohn and William M. Giffin, the present assistant principal. It is said that the committee probably will not take any action today.

Superintendent Milliken of the vacation schools has arranged for a program of outings. Today the boys and girls in the Foster School will be taken to the natatorium in Douglas Park. On Wednesday the children in the Carpenter School will be taken to the Field Columbian Museum. On Thursday the Haven School pupils will be taken to the Douglas Park natatorium, and the children of the Adams School to the Field Museum.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per pound, 11@13c; fowls, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, per pair, 90@$1.25; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 50@60c. Dressed—Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, per pound, 10½c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, per pound, 19@20c; do, mixed, weights, 14@16c; do, Pennsylvania, mixed, weights, 14@15c; do, Western, dry picked, 13c; roasting and over to roast, 14c; do, scalded, 12c; do, Western, dry picked or scalded, under 3½ pounds, 11@12c; do, 3½ pounds and over, 13@14c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11@11½c; do, Western, known fancy marks, 11@11½c; do, Southwestern, dry picked, prime, 11c; do, Southwestern, scalded, average prime, 10c; do, poorly scalded, 9c; do, Southern, 7@8c. Ducklings, Long Island, spring, 16@18c; do, Long Island, spring, scalded, 15c; do, Western, spring, dry, 15c; do, Western, spring, scalded, 14c; do, selected, extra, 17c; do, dark, 12@14c. Squabs—Choice, large, per dozen, $2.50; do, small and dark, $1.50@2.

Files Petition in Bankruptcy.

Liabilities amounting to $266,788 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court yesterday by William Ziegler, with offices at 165 State street. Of this amount $160,120 is owed on accommodation paper, for which he is secondarily liable. The principal creditors are: E. M. Bixby, $20,000; Marshall & Bixby, Minneapolis, $15,000; J. A. Porter, Milwaukee, $15,000; W. G. Farrar, $6,000. Some of the debts date back to 1893.

CHARLES HANK, BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE LEADER.

He is President of their alliance that has tied up the union yards in Chicago and sent their owners fishing.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Advances in East-Bound Freight Rates in Effect This Morning—Amounts and Classes.

East-bound freight rates will be advanced from 1½ to 5 cents a hundred pounds this morning. The larger advance is on provisions and the smaller on grain and grain products. The export provision rate will be 25 cents on basis from Chicago to New York, instead of 20 cents as heretofore. The domestic provision rate will be the same. Export corn and wheat rates will go up from 9½ cents a hundred pounds to 11 cents, and export oats rates from 11½ to 13 cents a hundred pounds. The domestic rate on all kinds of grain (except corn) and grain products will be 17 cents a hundred pounds instead of 13 cents. Domestic rate on corn will be screwed up from 11 cents to 15 cents a hundred pounds.

Owing to the low rates in effect during the last two or three months east-bound shipments have been unusually large, and in consequence railroads have been making money. Some of the roads found the 9½-cent rate profitable enough to make secret cuts, and it is claimed that some corn has been shipped lately from Chicago to New York at a rate of 8 cents a hundred pounds.

Prospect of Rate Cutting.

All the roads are crowded with business contracted for at the old rates, and it will take them two weeks at least to dispose of the "in transit" freight. By that time some of the lines will want more business and then rate-cutting is sure to be inaugurated again, as the railroads no longer are inclined to let the lake lines carry the great bulk of the east-bound business during the navigation season. The heavy business done during the last three months by the all rail lines has shown the latter that they can compete successfully with the lake lines if they make the rates low enough.

Export and through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the all rail lines from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week amounted to 134,260 tons, against 140,432 tons for the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the total through and export shipments of these articles from Chicago amounted to only 27,150 tons. Flour shipments last week were 9,130 tons, against 2,964 tons last year; grain, 105,348 tons, against 8,702 tons; provisions, 19,782 tons, against 15,484 tons.

To Meet in Marquette.

It is the desire of the Chicago-St. Paul lines to have the next meeting of the Western Passenger association held at Marquette, Mich. They think their troubles can be talked over with greater facilities and the money derived from fees, which, he says, is all that can be required from him. The appropriations this year are less than for several years previous, owing to the large amount of money needed by the Board of Assessors and Board of Review to put the new local revenue law into effect. County Controller James Monaghan thinks there will be sufficient money at the end of the year to meet all payments for which the county is liable. There is money enough to last until November, according to Mr. Monaghan, and December, he thinks, can be taken care of without any difficulty.

Robert Stockhouse Resigns.

Rock Island, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Robert Stockhouse, for fifteen years General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Rock Island and Peoria railway, has resigned, and will be succeeded tomorrow by the promotion of M. H. Patterson, who has been his assistant.

General Railway Notes.

In order to give Chairman J. F. Tucker a much needed rest, the Central Freight association has decided to drop the August meeting and hold the next regular meeting on Sept. 12 and 14 in Chicago.

Eastern representatives of the Western roads have agreed not to pay a commission hereafter on fruit and coffee rates. From 10 to 20 cents a 100 pounds has been paid to brokers for commission, and the railroads feel that they might just as well make this money themselves.

OFFER REWARD FOR COUGHLIN.

County Board Appropriates Money for Alleged Jury Bribing Case—Armstrong Makes a Strong Fight.

At a special meeting of the County board yesterday State's Attorney Deneen was authorized to offer a reward of $500 for information which would lead to the arrest and return of Daniel Coughlin, accused of attempted jury bribing. Besides the $500 reward $2,000 was voted to the State's Attorney's office to assist in the work of gathering new evidence.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appropriation of $1,000 for the Board of Review. The original estimate of this board had been found to be too low.

State's Attorney Deneen received a telegram Sunday night from Detective Tyrrell in Seattle, Wash., saying that a desperate legal battle is to be fought in the case of William Armstrong, the fugitive, who will resist extradition on constitutional grounds.

"It is probable that the arguments on the constitutional question, whatever it is, will consume most of the present week," said Mr. Deneen. "The certified copy of the indictment and all necessary legal documents have reached Seattle. Meanwhile the search for Coughlin will continue unremittingly."

Another telegram from Tyrrell to Attorney Deneen was to the effect that Governor Rogers would take up the matter Tuesday. If the requisition is granted the case will go into court on a writ of habeas corpus.

Olympia, Wash., July 31.—The request of the Governor of Illinois for the extradition of William Armstrong, wanted in Chicago for alleged jury bribing, has reached Governor Rogers. The Governor has promised both sides a hearing. It probably will take place tomorrow.

RUSH TO GET REVENUE STAMPS.

Chicagoans Spend $55,114 for Them on Last Day Before Penalty—Receipts for July, $1,700,132.

The receipts of the Chicago internal revenue office for the month of July, as reported to Collector F. E. Coyne yesterday, were $1,700,132, against $1,653,981 in July, 1898, an increase of $46,151. The receipts for the day amounted to $55,114. Taxpayers crowded the office all day in response to a warning in regard to the enforcement of a penalty for all who should fail to take out their stamps before Aug. 1. The penalty amounts to 50 per cent of the required tax, so those who paid the last day saved $27,557. Collector Coyne will begin prosecutions at once against delinquents.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Much interest is centered in the meeting called for tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the rooms of the Chicago Underwriters' association to form a State association of local fire insurance agents. It is expected that representatives from all over the State will be present. After organizing the body will elect delegates to the convention of the National Association of the Local Fire Insurance Agents, to be held at Buffalo from Aug. 9 to 12. Local agents in Nora, Hampshire and Colorado also will meet this week to organize State associations and elect delegates to the Buffalo gathering. Twelve State organizations have entered during the last year.

Anent the arrangement entered into between the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee and the Woman's club of Fond du Lac, Wis., whereby 40 per cent of all premiums on new policies aggregating $50,000, or 50 cent of premiums on $100,000 worth of new policies, was to go towards the establishment of a library building fund, the assistant superintendent of agencies, H. F. Norris, says the company does not write business through the efforts of women, but the general agent in the State offered to make such contracts with members of the club who engage in the canvass for insurance.

The thirtieth session of the national convention of insurance commissioners will be held at Detroit Sept. 5-7 inclusive instead of Sept. 12-14, the dates at first announced. This change has been made necessary by the difficulty of securing adequate hotel accommodations.

It has been given out that the Mutual Life will not do business in China for the present, notwithstanding the statement had been made that Jay P. McCoy of Appleton, Wis., would take charge of the company's office at Shanghai.

The announcement has been made by the Traders' Insurance company to the effect that that company will continue to do business in Missouri by paying the $1,000 fine imposed upon it.

Topeka, Kas., July 31.—[Special.]—Judge Hazen today granted orders enjoining Superintendent of Insurance Church from revoking the Kansas licenses of fifty-three companies in which J. H. Richards of Fort Scott was insured when his house was burned. The companies making applications for the injunctions were the British North American Assurance company of Toronto, the Manchester Fire of Manchester, England, and the Western Assurance company of Toronto. The controversy in the case was over an arbitration clause in the policies. Richards claimed that he had suffered total loss and demanded the full amount of his policies. Under the valued policy law of Kansas the companies held that the loss was not total and refused to pay the face value of the policies unless the differences should first be submitted to arbitrators or a judgment should be rendered against them in court. Judge Hazen said: "This is a question for the courts and not for the Superintendent of Insurance to pass on. The courts allow men to make their own contracts, and if the contracts are not contrary to public policy or fraudulent in their nature it is the part of the courts to enforce them." It was also held that the companies can legally submit the matter to the federal courts.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—President George Brumder of the Concordia Fire Insurance company has issued a circular letter denying absolutely the rumors that the company is to be reinsured. Resolutions, as passed unanimously by the directors, authorize the officers of the company to immediately "notify its agents that the company will continue its business and solicit orders on the same lines heretofore and that the policy of the company will not be changed."

G. W. Hebeon Dies of Heart Trouble.

George W. Hebeon, a clerk employed by S. H. Kerfoot, was found dead in his bed at his home, 618 Otis street, Grose Park, yesterday. Hebeon had been complaining of pains in the left side, and the physician said death was due to heart disease. Hebeon was 45 years old.

TO OPEN LABOR BUREAUS.

WORK OF STATE'S FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES BEGINS TODAY.

Joint Inaugural Exercises for Three Local Offices to Be Held at 44 Congress Street—Private Concerns Plan to Fight Law—Building Trades Council Fails to Indorse Brickmakers' Strike, After Long Discussion—Better Pay for Lake Sailors.

The State free employment bureaus will be opened this morning and the Superintendents of the three Chicago offices have arranged to hold joint inaugural exercises at the one at 44 Congress street. The employés and Superintendents of the three offices will gather there and listen to speeches by prominent State and city politicians and officials. State officeholders will come from Springfield on a train arriving here this morning to attend the meeting.

The work of the bureaus will begin in the afternoon. The offices and their Superintendents are as follows:

South Side, 44 Congress street—George W. Geary.

North Side, 234 Chicago avenue—W. B. Goodman.

West Side, 28 Ogden avenue—Fred Ericson.

The inaugural exercises will be presided over by David Ross, secretary of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Before night the local officials expect to have lists of applicants for work, including cooks, second girls, housemaids, nursemaids, governesses, typewriters, seamstresses, pastry cooks, laundresses, and representatives of other classes of working women. The women will have separate quarters. In the men's department it is expected there will be an equally varied list of applicants from which to choose. The three officers are prepared to find positions without charge and will start in with a clerical force capable of handling a large number of people. The officials hope to secure places for all who are capable and deserving from the beginning.

Every applicant for a position will have to fill in a blank, which will show his name, residence, whether single or married, his church denomination, the name of his last employer, the length of time he worked for him, why he quit work, his age, trade, nationality, and color. This information is not to be published or given to the person who employs the applicant, but is to be turned over to the Bureau of Statistics.

Private Agencies Plan to Fight.

Private employment agencies, especially those that furnish large numbers of men for railroad construction and to big contractors, are up in arms against what they call the invasion of their rights. They threaten to take into court the law that provides for these free labor employment agencies to test its constitutionality. Where a strike is on at any place in the State the labor law provides against the agencies furnishing men to take the place of the strikers. Particular attention will be given the local labor supply and demand.

Refuse to Indorse Strike.

The Building Trades Council yesterday morning refused to indorse the strike of the union brickmakers, after a long discussion at 187 Washington street, during which several members declared the strike was "uncalled for," "ill-advised," and "nonsensical."

A proposal that a sympathetic strike be ordered by the council brought the matter up. After many had made heated arguments in support of a proposition to stand by the union men now striking, others pointed out that the brickmakers had nothing to justify their action in quitting work without first resorting to other methods to gain their point.

It was shown that all the non-union yards were turning out brick and disposing of it to small contractors, and that the union men were quite idle to no purpose. The council finally laid the matter over until the next regular meeting.

Leaders Less Confident.

Labor leaders who had been talking of a general strike changed their confident attitude. They were uneasy because their methods had not been indorsed and alarmed to find themselves alone in the undertaking. The Press committee, composed of B. F. Bowman of the Masons and Builders' association, Charles Hank of the Brickmakers' alliance, and Herman Lillien of the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' union, immediately got together to decide on a plan of action. They announced that they would give out a statement to the public today of the situation of the strike.

From a member of the Masons and Builders' association it was learned that the Press committee has under consideration a plan to urge the union brickmakers to return to work and let all existing differences be adjusted by an arbitration committee. "This strike," he said, "has got away from the leaders of the local unions in the northwest part of the city, and the best thing that can be done is to bring about a settlement of the difficulty as soon as possible. No question of wages is involved, and all this shakeup is because non-union brickmakers cannot be forced to say they will hire only union labor in the future. The strike has been badly planned from the first and is regretted by those who are responsible for bringing it about."

Bricklayers Meet Tonight.

A lively time is promised at the meeting of the Bricklayers' union at its hall, Peoria and West Monroe streets, tonight. Many members of the union claim that the Masons' and Builders' association is responsible for the strike, and threaten that unless the difficulties are settled at once the agreement to handle certain makes of union brick will be disregarded and the union bricklayers allowed to work on any union bricks they can get hold of.

One of the Bricklayers' union officials said: "Things have come to a pretty pass when the bosses are able to dictate what kinds of union brick shall be used on buildings. The bricklayers have stood a good deal in the past, but they know who are responsible for their troubles and will have a reckoning some day."

Union Bricks Nearly Gone.

The supply of union brick for the new building of Montgomery Ward & Co. in Michigan avenue gave out in the morning and the bricklayers quit. It is estimated that all union brick on the ground for other large buildings in the city will be used up today, and that 12,000 men already are idle through the strike.

John F. Labahn, President of the Labahn Brick company, said: "Because some non-union yards refuse to be unionized my place has been tied up, though it is a union yard, while the non-union yards keep on making bricks by the wholesale. As an innocent sufferer, I am debating whether to follow W. H. Alsip's example and go fishing."

Frank B. Alsip bought a fishing pole and started out to join his brother for a couple of days' recreation. At the office of the Alsip Brick company it was said that W. H. Alsip, President of the Brick Manufacturers' association, is finding the fishing unusually good for this time of year in Wisconsin, and will remain there several days.

Better Pay for Sailors.

Wages of sailors on vessels outside of the Lake Carriers' association will be raised 25 cents a day for the rest of the season, beginning today, in response to a demand made some time ago by the sailors. The ruling wages from now on will be $1.75 and $2 a day, which will include loading at lake ports. A local officer of the Lake Carriers' association stated that vessels belonging to it in most cases have contracts with their sailors for the season, and that wages rule still at $1.50 a day on such vessels.

The lumber shovers are reconsidering their famous tariff, which caused so much discussion among vesselmen and shippers a short time ago. It is said that the leaders among the men have seen the unjust side to the card of rates, which makes lumber carrying to Chicago almost impossible for large boats, owing to the heavy tax levied on the cargo by the men. The new scale will provide an additional rate on all lumber in a cargo over 400,000 feet, but not for the first 400,000 feet. This meets with the hearty approval of vesselmen.

Will Give Epaulets to Col. Marshall.

Spanish epaulets captured by Dewey at the battle of Manila have arrived in the city and will be presented to Colonel John R. Marshall at Guinn Chapel Thursday evening. Dr. J. M. Townsend of Cincinnati, former pastor of the church, will make the presentation speech. The Eighth Illinois will be present in full uniform.

BIG INCREASE IN STOCK.

(Continued from ninth page.)

Gold Sovereign	7¾	7¾	2,000
Los Angeles	9	9¼	1,000
Pythias	4¾	....	5,000
Pharmacist	4¾	5¼	4,000
Chicela	3	....	4,000
Specimen	12¾	13¼	2,000
Jack Pot	45¾	46	2,000
Nugget	10¾	10¾	2,000
Republic	7¾	8	13,000
Trachyte	6¼	6¾	2,000
Work	27¾	....	5,000
Pappoose	7¾	7¾	6,000
Pinnacle	22¾	23¾	9,000
Golden Age	3½	3¾	1,000
Blue Bell	13¾	13¾	1,000
Buckhorn	2¾	2¾	4,000
C. C. & M.	12¾	13¼	4,000
Humboldt	3½	....	5,000
Gold Hill	3¼	....	5,000
Mars Cons	8¼	8¾	1,000
Magnet Rock	4¾	4¾	2,000
Anna May	2¾	3	2,000

CONDITION OF WESTERN CROPS.

Corn Belt Gives Reports from Farmers in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

The Corn Belt will say today of growing crops in Western States:

There is a largely diminished acreage in wheat.

NEBRASKA.

Corn—One hundred and twenty reports say the stand is excellent, 128 good, 14 fair, 4 poor. Three reports only mention damage by grasshoppers. Winter Wheat—Thirty-one reports say the quality is excellent, 117 good, 45 fair, 17 poor. It may be safely concluded that all the stands of winter wheat that escaped the winter kill and have been cut show well in both yield and quality of grain.

Oats—Seventy-four reports say the quality is good, 2 excellent, 28 fair, 20 poor.

Spring Wheat—Eighty-nine reports say the quality is good, 6 excellent, 40 fair, 24 poor.

IOWA.

Corn—Seventy-seven reports say the present stand is excellent, 52 good, 9 fair, 2 poor. It is evident that except locally and in spots the prospects of a corn crop in Iowa were perhaps never more flattering in the history of the State.

Winter Wheat—Two reports say the quality is excellent, 7 good, 14 fair, 5 poor.

Oats—Sixty-five reports say the quality is good, 4 excellent, 10 fair, 2 poor.

Spring Wheat—Fifty-four reports say the quality is good, 2 excellent, 11 fair, 3 poor.

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

Corn—Forty-one reports say the stand is good, 12 excellent, 9 fair, 2 poor.

Winter Wheat—Twenty reports say the quality is good, 2 excellent, 8 fair, 6 poor.

Oats—Five reports call the quality excellent, 30 good, 10 fair, none say it is poor.

Spring Wheat—All reports call the quality fair to good.

NORTHERN KANSAS.

Corn—Eleven reports from ten counties say the present stand is excellent, 10 fair, 1 poor. 17 reports say it is better than at the same time last year, 2 practically the same, and 1 not so good. The present outlook is by a large majority declared to be excellent.

Winter Wheat—Nine reports say the quality is good, 2 excellent, 3 fair, 2 poor.

Spring Wheat—The majority of the reports say the quality is fair to good.

Over all the territory included the potato crop is unusually good.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 31.—Credit balances, $1.27; certificates opened, $1.25 bid for cash; closed, $1.27 bid; sales, 5,000 brls; cash oil, at $1.25. Shipments, 182,550; average, 71,836; runs, 227,913; average, 81,485.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—On the Board of Trade today 480 lbs of butter were offered. No sales. The market was declared firm, at 17½c. Sales of the week, 706,000 lbs.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior Court Judgment.

Judge Chytraus—19868l—Jno. J. Symes vs. Martha E. Chant; on fndg., $175, sat.

Decrees.

Judge Chytraus—588—Hib. B. Assn. vs. Hancock; def., 7109—Howison vs. Lane; dec.

Judge ——— Clifford—196987—Woyche vs. Woyche; dec. div.

Action on Extra Judges Deferred.

Owing to the absence of Chief Justice Gibbons of the Circuit Court, who is on his vacation in Wisconsin, no action has been taken by the Judges regarding the notice that no further sums would be appropriated for the payment of the outside Judges who have assisted in the hearing of cases in the Superior and Circuit Courts. Judge Carter of the County Court is also out of town, and the outside Judges will not be set aside in the hearing of cases. The County Court proceeds as usual. It is the opinion of many lawyers that the ruling of the Supreme Court prohibiting the sitting of out-of-town jurists in the Superior and Circuit Courts would not apply to the County Court.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1442—Louis Adams & Co., liabilities $11,000, no assets; Ed. B. Goldsmith, attys.

1443—Matthew Sverth, liabilities $15,400, assets $14,000; Walther & Hursh, attys.

1444—Walther & Hursh, liabilities $1,700, no assets; A. J. Gray, atty.

1445—Frank E. Greene, liabilities $2,700, no assets; Padden & Gridley, attys.

1446—Michael Altman, liabilities $23,300, no assets; Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.

1447—William Faulkner, liabilities $168,700, no assets; D. M. Kirlon, atty.

1448—Petition of E. H. Seim & Co. et al. to have L. C. Wadsworth & Co. declared bankrupt; claims, $4,800; Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, attys.

1449—Peter Chase, liabilities $100, no assets; F. Kingsland, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Chytraus—Emergency business.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—192, 193, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 920, 921, 922, 927, 928, 935, 942, 944, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 1209.

Judge Goodman—County Court—88, 125, 140, 141, 142, 143, 220, 226, 229, 230, 231, 232, 254, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 297, 298.

Judge Gilmore—County Court—684 to 698 inclusive.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—4972, 4973, 4975, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5080, 5081, 5082, 5083, 5084, 5085, 5086, 5087, 5088, 5089, 5090, 5091, 5092, 5093, 5094, 5095, 5096, 5097, 5098, 5099, 5100, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, SEVintelligent men to do special work in our circulating dept.; any man with ordi- can do this work and make money; ull instructions and a trial costs nothing. born-st.

—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; $10 PER Address 411, Tribune office.

MAN—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO ; must understand stenography and ng and be good penman. Address V office.

MAN—TREASURER FOR THEATRI- ; experience unnecessary; $25 a per cent; $500 required; money secured. V 400, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Housekeepers and Clerks.

PER—A LADY BOOKKEEPER IN and market; must be accurate and a rapid writer; references. Call at 41 and 43 Evanston- ave.

YOUNG LADIES—IN LARGE HOUSE TO AD- pers and copy bills; must live at home and write well; references needed; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address J B X 957, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK AND GIRL—TO WORK IN KITCHEN and dining room. 256 E. Ontario-st.

GIRL—YOUNG, TO HELP AROUND HOUSE; good wages. 1416 Jackson-av.; 2d flat.

GIRLS—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD wages. 2209 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; small flat; family of 3. LAVES, 6250 Drexel-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. 3801 Lake-av., Flat D.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work. Second floor, front flat, 406 North Clark.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE- work; no washing; $4. 903 Milwaukee-av., 2d flat.

WAITRESS—COMPETENT GIRL AS WAIT- ress, also a good laundress. 31 E. 31st-st.

WOMAN—TO HELP HOUSECLEANING. 605 40th-st., 2d flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAISTMAKER—FIRST-CLASS. 260 BOWEN- av., Room 307.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, $12. Stenographers, experienced Remingtons and Smith Premiers, $3 to $10. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

LADIES CAN EARN $60 MONTHLY IN HOS- pital as barbers; two months practice required. Call Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

GIRLS—TO TYPEWRITE CIRCULARS AT OUR office or theirs; rush work. Call today, 407 Journal Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—BY WHOLESALE HARD- ware house, experienced young lady stenographer. Address, with references, stating experience and salary wanted, B X 958, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, ACCUR- ate, neat appearing. 9th floor, Atlantic Bldg., Canal and Jackson.

YOUNG WOMAN STENOGRAPHER AND OLI- ver operator—Competent; good salary. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 1 Washington and Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY AMATEURS join dramatic company. Theatrical Exchange, 81 Dearborn-st.

BARBER'S FEMALE, ATTRACTIVE, AT 387- 9 Theater, Parkersburg, W. Va.

BUSINESS WOMAN—OF EXPERIENCE, OVER 28 years of age, to assist in office work, collect rents and accounts, and make herself generally useful; salary $8. Room 1622 Masonic Temple.

LADIES—AT ONCE TO DEMONSTRATE novelty; permanent to right party; advancement when competent. Caxton Bldg., 460.

LADY BARBERS AT ONCE. THE GEM, 16- 18 CHAPIN-ST., CORNER ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LADY WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF FUR- niture; rent cheap. 252 Marshfield-av.

SHIRT WAIST IRONER—IN LAUNDRY. 283 W. 59th-st.

YOUNG LADY—A GENTLEMAN REQUIRES A young lady to travel with him in ladies' line goods, age from 18 to 20, good figure. Address 244, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—TO REPRESENT "LAMB'S latest Views, Guide to British and Foreign Merchants and Manufacturers," in Chicago; security required. Apply to ALEXANDER LAMB, High Road, London, England.

LADIES OR GENTS BY MANUFACTURER TO take orders in tailor-made suits, jackets, skirts, etc.; good pay for right parties. Call Wednesday, 11M Jackson-blvd., Room 8, 9 to 12 a. m.

QUICKEST SELLING SPECIALTIES EVER offered; sell themselves; used in every household; agents making $10 daily. Handy Things Co., 289 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in Chicago; experience unnecessary. R. 26, 103 State-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

THE McDOWELL DRESSMAKING AND MILLI- nery scientific school has just opened the gold medals. Pupils can enter now; easy terms; patterns cut to fit, 50 cts. 78 State-st.

$25 COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT graduate. Ladies' Tailor and Millinery College, Central Music Hall.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

OFFICE 183 STATE-ST. SUITE 50. OPP. PALMER HOUSE, NEXT TO "FAIR."

The Eastern Sanitarium is an excellent resting place for ladies desiring treatment for any delicate or private disease. Prompt relief guaranteed by the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Reliable physicians and trained nurses. Unexcelled accommodations at the lowest rates. Large, airy, private rooms. Kind, motherly attention during confinement. Infants adopted. Ladies can do work for board; prices reasonable. Strictly confidential.

OFFICE HOURS 9 TO 6: SUNDAYS 10 TO 3.

CURE FOR MEN. CURE FOR MEN. MARRIAGE CURED TO REMAIN CURED.

We cure men quickly and permanently. 30 years established in Chicago. We are expert specialists in PRIVATE, NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. Consultation at office or by mail free.

WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. OFFICE HOURS: Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 & 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. only. 58 STATE-ST., Chicago.

VISIT OUR FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 516 State-st.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D. GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSI- cians and SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. 6th STATE-ST., SUITE 32, THIRD FLOOR. Skillful treatment of all organic and functional diseases and irregularities of women. Pleasant accommodations provided. Consultation is a fee required first; a positive cure is effected. Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays: 10 to 1.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY. 76 E. MADI- son-st. We cure under a positive guarantee all skin, blood and nervous diseases, as eczema, cystitis, ulcers, and sores, blood poisoning (of all forms), varicocele, nervous exhaustion, physical decay, debility, resulting from bodily and mental exertion, excesses, etc. CONSULTATION FREE. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12 only.

DR. MINA BELLE, EXPERT IN TREATMENT of female irregularities, offers elegant accommodations at her private residence; strictly confidential; advice personally or by mail; terms reasonable; infants adopted; honest dealings; relief assured; will take one to work for board. 294 Indiana-av.

WHEN DOCTORS FAIL CONSULT THE COLUMBIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 78 E. MADISON-ST., near State, Suite 4. NO CURE—NO PAY. All female diseases, irregularities, menstrual disturbances, sterility cured under a positive guarantee. Consultation free. Accommodations provided for confinement cases, etc., at private residence on Jackson-bd. Hrs. 9 to 8 p. m.

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186 STATE, COR. ADAMS, ROOM 305, OP. FAIR. CURES MRS. DR. CEARA successfully all female diseases, chronic or acute; obstetrics, etc. NO PAY as absolute cure guaranteed. Personal attention given every patient. Private home for confinement cases. Information, personally or by mail.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS never had a single failure; longest cases 2 to 3 weeks; without pain; no publicity; no interference with work; by mail or office. All letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST. All female troubles and irregularities by the leading method without operation; confinement in private home; 24 years' experience in Charitis Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

DR. ZAPP, 219 W. ADAMS, NR. MORGAN. DR. ZAPP-SIN Established for cure of all forms HOSPITAL of female diseases; skillful physician and nurses; before and during confinement; terms reasonable.

DR. YANNE SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases, irregularities of women; elegant rooms for patients before and during confinement. Years established; 40 yrs.' experience. 3600 Wabash.

LOUISE HAGENOW LICENSED PHYSI- cian, expert, 21 years; irregularities a specialty; painless method; no operation; good references. 78 E. Division-st., nr. Wells.

EMMA HELLEWIG 104 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; diseases and irregularities; private home.

CURE C. HOWARD, M. D., CURES ALL female diseases and irregularities. 78 E. Madison. Hrs. 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DIS- eases and irregularity; private home for patients. 146 State-st., Room 1, 4th floor.

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DR. CORNELIUS 199 W. VAN BUREN-ST. Female diseases. 33; confinements taken.

PROFESSIONAL.

$5 QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSI- ness transacted; all courts; collections everywhere; commercial reports; private detectives. 184 Dearborn-st., Room 814. Phone M. 1868.

DIVORCES; COMPLETE DISCHARGE; $40. 95 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4839 MADISON-AV., KENWOOD—A NICELY furnished front room; private bath; with board; convenient to 47th-st. station I. C. R. R.

North Side.

65 CASS-ST.— WANTED SUMMER BOARDERS.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE- av.—American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service; special rates to permanent guests.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.— 10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric lights, private bath, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class.

THE LANCASTER, 21ST AND WABASH-AV.— Strictly first-class, desirable rooms; modern conveniences; excellent restaurant, popular prices.

HOTEL RICHMOND (EUROPEAN), CORNER State and Van Buren—Choice, cool front rooms; 75c to $2 per day. Special rates by the week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE; PRIVATE FAM- ily; willing to pay for best accommodations; 2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and bath; prefer musical people; South Side, east of Wabash; give full information. R. 474 Palmer House.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD AND ROOM, young lady employed, bet. 54th and 60th-sts., near L; references exchanged. V 245, Tribune.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE JEW- ish family; South Side; state price, etc. Address B 307, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; steam heat and bath, gas range and refrigerator, stationary wash tub; none but reliable parties need apply. 2236 So. State-st., Flat 6.

TO RENT—2201 INDIANA-AV.—2 LIGHT housekeeping rooms; nice gas range.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS REA- sonable, 557 Webster-av., half block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 291 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM; NO HALL ROOM; between Ohio and North-avs.; refs. required; will take breakfast; reasonable. Address V 249, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT, PLEASANT room, not over $2.50. Call Clark and Wisconsin-sts. Address S 309, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2947 INDIANA-AV., 12 rooms; stone front. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—8-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, near south end Lincoln Park; cheap. Apply office, 681 Wells-st.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, for balance of season, Lake Bluff, cheap. Apply 910 Champlain Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFUR- nished house; steam heated and gas. Further information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1465 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—COMPLETE 4-RM. FLATS, 1; 5826 TO 5832 Calumet-av.; elegant new 7 and 8 room stone-front flats; mahogany finish, consoles, tile bath, etc.; $25 to $40; see Monday and Tuesday; no notice. Also 6401-03 Greenwood-av.; elegant new 7-room stone-front flats, $32.50; all latest improvements, including janitor service.

NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—APARTMENTS OF 4 to 10 rooms; buildings contain all the latest known conveniences and are strictly fireproof; moderate rents to desirable people.

A. F. McKEOWN & CO., S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILD- ing, 36d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; 3 to 7 room apartments, with every convenience; $20 to $50. The building is absolutely fireproof and is under new management. 'Phone So. 304.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., VERY DE- sirable flats; location convenient for business men; all modern improvements; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, 5614 STATE- st.; gas stove without charge; hardwood floors, bathroom, etc.; $12 and $15. F. GROSSMANN, 5623 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL 5- room apartment, 5 months; references required; no children; best of references required. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS. STEAM heated; janitor; telephone; hardwood floors; 3945 Michigan-av. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 2 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, $6 UP; steam heat, hot water, etc. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5 TO 8 ROOM MODERN FLATS, block to "L" station; $20 to $35. H. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$22.50—TO COUPLE ONLY—ELE- gant, new modern steam heated 5-room light flats; hot water, gas range, porcelain plumbing, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park; janitor service. 2000 Wilcox-st. ALBERT WAHL, 117 La Salle-st. Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—7-ROOM 2D FLAT; CHEAP TO nice, small family. 619 Jackson-blvd., between Ashland and Paulina.

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TO RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM CORNER FLAT, steam heat, hot water. 910 Warren-av.

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TO RENT—MODERN 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, near south end Lincoln Park. $28 to $35. Apply office, 681 Wells-st.

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TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.— In the County Court of Cook County.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Hemby-Hutchinson Publishing Company, Chicago Title and Trust company, assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee, will receive sealed bids up to the 5th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m. for all the assets of every kind and nature, including the good will of the above named insolvent, with the exception of the cash, the book accounts and the books. Said bids may be made for any part or all of the said assets, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent of the amount thereof. Bids will be opened in the County Court of Cook County at the hour of 9:30 a. m., on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1899.

The said insolvent company was engaged in the publication of a weekly journal, known as Hemby-Hutchinson's Steel, and the assets consist of the ordinary amount of type, a press, fixtures, and incidentals located in its establishment, 167 Dearborn-st. The inventory is now on file in the County Court, and a copy of the same may be seen at any time at the place of business or at our office. The stock may be examined at any time during business hours at the place of business of the company, Room 511, No. 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Chicago Title and Trust company, assignee. 80 Washington-st., Chicago.

Smith, Helmer, Moulton & Price, Attorneys for assignee.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds, watches and jewelry on strictly confidential ORDER PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS SYSTEM, 92 COLUMBUS BUILDING, 109 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

$50 CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, and silver in any quantities; three establishments. Bradley & Co., main office, Room 108, 92 State-st. Refiners, 69 and 85 E. Washington-st. Retail branch, 92 State-st. Diamonds and jewelry valued and appraised.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25,000 EQUITY CITY IMPROVED for $18,000 cash. V 41, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—12 PER CENT NET—GUARAN- teed investment; Oakenwald-av., near 46th-st.; modern stone front residence and lot; price $6,000; a bargain. E. J. GOODRIDGE & CO., exclusive agents, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE IN best part of Kenwood, with 50-ft. corner lot; owner is removing from city; $35,000. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF Stony Island-av. and 75th-st., vacant, 110x125; an excellent investment. E. N. MOREHOUSE, 1207 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE- vards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL MY LOT CHEAP. 827 Cortez-st. MARY DOLBY, Rio, Wis.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER— EDGEWATER.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

Beautiful bowlder stone and frame residence in Edgewater; 7 rooms and bath; 50-foot lot; east front; sickness cause for selling. This is the cheapest home on the north shore.

E. McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—9-ROOM HOUSE and lot, 37½ ft., for $4,000; terms to suit buyer; all modern improvements and street paved. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 105 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN acre. Stickney acres, $500 an acre. I buy and sell acres NOW. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA REALTY—ALL kinds; lowest prices; plats and information sent. JOHN JOHNSTON, 79 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRE CHICKEN FARM AND orchard; 2-story house, fences, incubators, hennery, machinery, barn, outbuildings; ¼ mile from lake. Grand Antioch, near Fox Lake; $3,500. Address S 362, Tribune office.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, LINE VERA Cruz and Pacific railroad, Isthmus Tehuantepec. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UN- incumbered, for exchange; stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—7 OR 8 ROOM SUBURBAN MOD- ern residence for $2,500, west. E W 67, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

RESORT COTTAGE AT HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich.; elegant and fully furnished; 20 rowboats for clear vacant or good equity. McNAMARA, 441 W. Chicago-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$250,000 IMPROVED STORE and flats, 1 mile from Courthouse, for Western lands. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

$45,000 EQUITY STORES AND FLATS FOR A1 city vac. and cash. V 414, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE OF IM- proved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or 6 per cent and give the privilege of prepayment $500 and upward, or 6½ per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to parties who will place their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on same terms.

HOYNE, SON & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate with privileges of prepayment. Prompt inspection.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

NO COMMISSION—REAL ESTATE LOANS IN sums of $1,500 and upward at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no attorneys' fees or charges. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main floor, 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property, FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 617 Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IM- proved city property at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; reasonable terms; prepayment privileges. MADDUNG, EIDMANN & MCCORTNEY, Diamonds stored and safes to rent. Bldg.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 184 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHI- cago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD & MOLONEY, 159 LA SALLE-ST. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money to loan promptly and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park; janitor service. 2000 Wilcox-st. ALBERT WAHL, 117 La Salle-st. Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

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PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO DAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY: LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WARE- HOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SE- CURITY. THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UN- DISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY IN- STALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER. END EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LES- SEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE RE- MEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADI- SON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILD- ING, ROOM 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Hartford building, 140 DEARBORN-ST., Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 75.

$10 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shows, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; SALARIED EMPLOYES HOLDING PERMA- NENT POSITIONS WITH RESPONSIBLE CON- CERNS ON YOUR NOTE; also on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us, and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealings.

W. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTH- ER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS AL- LOWED ANY TIME AND INTER- EST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN OR INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

HOPKINS, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304. [CORNER MONROE-ST. 3D FLOOR.] ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE, 528 W. 63D-ST. [OVER POST OFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 507 W. Madison-st., Room 2, Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

MONEY

WITHOUT DELAY.

Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without removal. Also school teachers and people in good standing, holding permanent positions, on their notes. Diamonds stored and safes for vault and advances made. Customers are my best advertisement. My ability to know the honest man from the dishonest is the secret of my success. Apples and crabs don't go into the same barrel with me. Therefore, if you are honest you won't be classed with the dishonest, and you'll oppress free by presenting this ad. to me. Deception never used. Justice to all. Is the motto of S. RICH- ARDSON, 143 La Salle, Room 2 Otis Block. PLEASE CALL.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504, FIFTH FLOOR DEARBORN STREET BUILDING, 201 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC. WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI- ANOS, ETC. AT THE LOWEST RATES. MOORE'S SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $20 TO $200. AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE BEST TERMS ON SHORT NOTICE.

NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. CALL AND SEE ME. A. FRENCH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IF YOU ARE A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN AND will invest $10,000 in one of the best companies in the country you may have the position of general manager at a salary of $2,000; this is a legitimate, high-grade business; references given and required. Address V 409, Tribune office.

I AM JUST CLOSING OUT AN ESTABLISHED, profitable business, and want a good, hustling man with $10,000 to $15,000 to join interests in new stock, etc., in manufacturing; principals only. Address V 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH best refs. has $800 or $1,000 to invest (with security) for a situation which will pay not less than $75 monthly; no fakers or agents. Address S 358, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO INVEST—MUST BE LEGITIMATE business;

TRUE BILL FOR GRAHAM.

GRAND JURY VOTES TO INDICT FORMER SCHOOL BOARD CLERK.

Testimony Given by Auditor Custer, Attorney McMahon, and Secretary Legner—Max Posner, Milwaukee Avenue Merchant, Must Stand Trial on Charge of Forgery—Action Taken on Cases of Seven Persons Accused of Murder—Tatge Is Exonerated.

W. A. S. Graham, former secretary and school agent of the Board of Education, was among the fifty persons against whom the grand jury yesterday voted indictments. The charge of embezzlement, which is made in the indictment of Graham, was based on testimony given by Auditor Custer, Attorney McMahon, and Secretary Legner of the Board of Education. The details of the manner in which the $34,500 was taken from the $50,000 sent to Secretary Graham by County Superintendent Orville T. Bright as the State's contribution to the city school fund were recited by Auditor Custer, who said that other discrepencies also had been discovered.

An attempt to secure the indictment of William M. Bartlett, 177 Quincy street, failed. Bartlett was accused of having accepted a bribe while serving as a juror in Judge Tuthill's court in November of 1896.

Max Bosner Is Indicted.

Max Posner, a dry goods merchant at 379 Milwaukee avenue, was indicted on the charge of forgery in connection with a supposed tax-fixing conspiracy. The indorsement of Michael McNamara as South Town Collector on a check for $1,500 was pronounced by Mr. McNamara to be a forgery. The check was deposited by Posner to his account in the National Bank of the Republic. This check was issued in February by the Chicago Title and Trust company to pay the taxes of the insolvent firm of Frank Bros., for which the company was receiver. When the bank officials discovered that the check was not all right it was taken to Collector McNamara, who unhesitatingly pronounced the signature to be a forgery. The check was indorsed in ink, thus: "Michael McNamara, Collector for the South Town of Chicago." Mr. McNamara wrote his name for the grand jurors and his handwriting was widely different.

"The money represented by the check for $1,500 never came into my office," said Mr. McNamara. "When I closed my books I reported Frank Bros. as delinquent. It looks as if somebody had swindled them out of $1,500 on pretense of meeting their tax bill, but, of course, I know nothing about the transaction other than that the writing of my name on the back of the check and on the tax receipt was a palpable forgery."

The explanation offered by the friends of Posner is that he came into possession of the check by cashing it for August Hillgard, who formerly was cashier of Frank Bros. Hillgard is dead. In the State's Attorney's office this explanation is pronounced ridiculous, on the assumption that Milwaukee avenue merchants do not cash $1,500 checks without making inquiries as to their validity.

The officers of the Title and Trust company say they will pay the taxes at once out of funds in their hands belonging to the firm of Frank Bros. Ex-Collector McNamara is the business partner of Dan Coughlin in the Clark street saloon.

Tatge Is Exonerated.

Among other indictments returned were those recently voted against Juror J. D. Tobey and Herbert E. La Dow, the former Drainage Board Inspector, who was accused of falsifying the records of the board.

Former City Prosecutor William H. Tatge appeared before the grand jury with a number of records to explain the business relations between himself and Fred Helmke of Crete, Ill., who on Saturday secured the voting of an indictment against Tatge on a charge of embezzling $1,000. The former city official satisfied the jurors that his transactions with his client Helmke had been regular and a "no bill" was voted.

The jury is investigating the case of Charles McCudden, who is accused of having committed perjury in the trial of a case before Justice Hall. One of the witnesses against McCudden was the police magistrate.

Indictments were returned against seven persons who are accused of murder. They are:

Anders Anderson, who stabbed and killed his brother, Andrew Anderson, at 156 North Sangamon street June 10.

William E. Cole, shot and killed Carrie A. Wolfe, at 3120 Cottage Grove avenue, July 22.

James Dugan, who shot William H. Ellis July 2. Ellis died July 8.

Frank Steiner, principal, Louisa Schrader, alias Kreis, for the murder of Joseph Kraus, whom Steiner stabbed at 115 North Green street July 11.

Daniel Gilboy, principal, Frank Fellens, accessory, to the killing of Daniel Dwyer, who was shot by Gilboy on July 4 in the alley at the rear of 1300 Forty-seventh street.

GIRL KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Frances Sheldon's Head Crushed in the Reliance Building—Employes Lay It to Her Carelessness.

Miss Frances Sheldon, an attendant in the office of Dr. Carl Beck in the Reliance Building, State and Washington streets, was killed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock while

FRANCES SHELDON.

attempting to leave the elevator on the fourteenth floor. The witnesses of the accident, George C. Matthams and the elevator conductor, Clarence Taylor, agree that carelessness on the part of Miss Sheldon was the cause of her death, and the starter in charge of the elevators says that the young woman had been warned frequently not to leave the car while it was in motion.

When the elevator reached the top floor Miss Sheldon made no effort to leave the car and the conductor reversed the lever and started down again. Just then Miss Sheldon put forth her hand to stop the closing door, and, losing her balance, fell forward. The top of the car struck her head, crushing it so badly that she died before her body could be extricated.

Miss Sheldon was 21 years old, the daughter of a druggist at Rochester, Ind. She came to Chicago three years ago. For almost a year she was in the employ of A. R. Anderson, an illustrator of advertising. For a few months she had been in the office of Dr. Beck, and was preparing to leave there to enter the employ of an X-ray company. She lived at 397 Dearborn avenue, and had lived previously at 334 Huron street.

An inquest will be held today.

Found Dead on Railroad Tracks.

Joseph Rospupchoski, 4029 Honore street, was found dead at the Grand Trunk railroad tracks and Winchester avenue yesterday. He had been struck, it is supposed, by an east-bound train. The Stock-Yards police ambulance removed the body to an undertaking establishment at 5010 Ashland avenue and notified the Coroner.

Peoria County Assessment Increase.

Peoria, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—The Board of Review of Peoria County will increase the personal assessments to $5,000,000. In 1896 the assessment was $1,500,000, and the Assessor returned an assessment for 1899 of $2,000,000.

WOULD END MOB RULE.

GOV. CANDLER OF GEORGIA PLEADS FOR LAW AND ORDER.

He Appeals to the People, Regardless of Race or Condition, to Put a Stop to Violence and Uphold the State's Good Name—Says the Courts Are Competent to Deal with All Criminals—Asks the Bar for Its Influence to Stop the Evil.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—[Special.]—Governor Candler tonight makes an appeal to the people of Georgia, irrespective of race or condition, to unite in putting an end to mob violence in the State.

The Governor believes that the only way to restore a condition of peace and tranquility and to bring an end to the lawlessness that has been manifested in different parts of the State is for the people to uphold the courts and aid them in bringing to speedy justice all criminals.

The Governor tells of the reproaches heaped upon the State by the repeated outbreaks, and says:

"The purity of the fair mothers and daughters of Georgia must and shall be preserved, and at the same time the lives and liberties of all the law-abiding negroes in Georgia must and shall be protected. Arson and burglary and assassination and robbery and rape must stop, and at the same time lynch law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the State demand this.

"The ordinary process of the law is sufficient to punish all crimes. Our Judges are pure and incorruptible. Our juries are composed of our most intelligent, upright men, who seldom make mistakes. The mob often makes mistakes, and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. It never knows where to stop, but, after punishing the guilty, drunk with the blood of one victim, it thirsts for the blood of another, and often sacrifices on the altar of vengeance those who are guiltless of any crime.

"We must away with the mob. We must reenthrone the law. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this in the interest of the white men of Georgia, and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia, and for the fair name of Georgia, and to protect the virtue of the women of Georgia.

"I would appeal especially to the bar to bring that potent influence which the members of the profession exercise in every community to the aid of law and order, not only by discountenancing mob rule but by aiding the courts and juries in bringing accused parties to speedy trial. It is the duty of a lawyer to see that his client has a fair and impartial trial, but he should not resort to mere technicalities to defeat the end of justice, or even to delay the enforcement of penalties, whereby society suffers and the confidence of the people in the ability of the courts to punish crime is destroyed.

"In bringing about this end," said the Governor in conclusion, "I would invoke the active, earnest coöperation of all good men, white and black, with the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime, suppress mob violence, and bring criminals to justice, and to restore peace and order."

DRUGGIST HOLM UNDER ARREST

Result of Alleged Threat to Kill Secretary of the Firm of Fuller & Fuller.

J. W. Scofield, secretary of the wholesale drug firm of Fuller & Fuller, appeared in Justice Martin's court yesterday as complaining witness against Anders Holm, who was charged with threatening to kill him. Holm denied the charge, but was placed under peace bonds of $2,000. A year ago Holm poured into the gutter the entire stock of intoxicants in his drug store at Wheaton, announcing that he considered it a moral duty to do so. He was then in debt to Fuller & Fuller, and receivership proceedings ensued. Thereafter he was denied credit with the firm.

August Sales. Furs and Underwear.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

August Sales. Furs and Underwear.

20% Discount on Knit Underwear.

Our Entire Great Stock Reduced During August Only.

1st Floor, State St., and Basement. 1st Floor, State St., and Basement.

Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear and Bathing Suits.

This 20% discount sale is not an innovation with us. For several years we have made this sacrifice of profits with the object of securing new patrons for America's GREATEST Underwear department; and the results have been *equally satisfactory* to our patrons and ourselves.

Many Chicago people do not realize the remarkable completeness of our Underwear stock. These are the people whom we expect to reach through the medium of this very attractive discount offer—embracing every knit undergarment in our stock.

Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Lisle and Balbriggan garments—in all weights and (dependable) qualities, are included in this sale. Nothing is held out—the entire stock may be selected from—the regular prices examined and 20c on the dollar deducted on every purchase made.

We repeat for emphasis: Every garment in our stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Knit Underwear at 20% discount, during August.

Boys' Clothing. 2nd floor State-st. and Basement

Both departments—main and branch—join in the bargain-giving. There are many good reasons for these price-reductions, but of greatest importance to the purchasers is the fact that the prices ARE reduced, and reduced exactly as stated. The garments are all new and fresh unless otherwise described.

Boys' Washable Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 10), formerly $4, $5, $5.50 and $6.50—reduced to $2.50; suits formerly $3.50 and $3.50 reduced to $1.50.

Boys' Washable Kilt Suits (sizes 2, 3, and 4), slightly soiled and mussed; about 600 suits, formerly $3, $3.25 and $3.75, reduced to close, $1.50.

Boys' Bicycle and Golf Suits (sizes 6 to 15), formerly $10, reduced to $5.

About 50 pairs of Boys' Fine Golf and Bicycle Pants (sizes 7 to 16), formerly $3.50 and $3.75; reduced, to close, $2.50.

Boys' Negligee Blouses (sizes 7 to 16), formerly $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; about 60 dozen garments that should not stay in stock over a day, at 75c.

About 25 dozen Boys' Fine Summer Jerseys (sizes 4 to 16), slightly soiled; reduced from $3 to $1.50.

Basement—

About 100 Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, (sizes 3 to 9,) in dark fabrics for play wear; several styles reduced to $1.00.

75 Boys' Light and Medium Weight Bicycle Suits (sizes 6 to 15), in a good variety of patterns; formerly $5, $6.50 and $8; reduced to close, $2.

Boys' 50c Red Overalls, reduced to 25c.

Boys' Washable Knee Pants (sizes 3 to 10), extra values at 50c and 25c.

Boys' Colored Fauntleroy Blouses (sizes 3 to 9), about 60 dozen that were 50c each; reduced to 25c.

Boys' Negligee Blouses (sizes 6 to 14), formerly $1, reduced to 60c.

Hammocks, Etc. Basement, annex.

Closely woven Hammocks, 80x42 inch bed, with spreaders. Special at 95c.

Palmer's Hammocks, full size, with valance, pillow and spreader, $1.25.
Palmer's canvas weave Hammocks, with valance, pillow and spreader, $2.25.
Knotted cord Hammocks, full size, with deep valance and spreaders, assorted colors, $2.45.
Fancy knotted cord Hammocks, extra large bed, with gathered valance, large tassels and enameled rings, assorted colors, $4.50.
Babies' Hammocks, 80c. Babies' Hammock Standards, $1.45.

Croquet sets, 8 balls, 95c set.
Lawn Tents, 7x7 feet (blue stripes), $3.45.
Lawn Swings, 6 feet, $4.25; 8 feet, $6.95; 10 feet, $8.25.

Toilet Soap. 1st floor, State-st.

5,600 Boxes of high-grade Almond Toilet Soap, from Agnel, Paris; each box contains 3 cakes; 25c box, 10c cake.

Good Trunks. Basement, annex.

Trunks that will give good service for many seasons; we know how they are made and see that they are made rightly.

Women's combination Dress Trunks, basswood box, iron bound; cloth faced bonnet tray 9 inches deep and extra dress tray; good lock and bolts:

34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40 inch,
$5.25.	$5.50.	$5.75.	$6.00.

Women's combination Dress Trunks, large size; basswood box, bound with solid rolled steel and covered with good duck; best brass lock, steel balance clamps and long strap hinges; with removable hat rests in bonnet tray and extra dress tray:

32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,	42-inch,	Two Extra Dress Trays
$10.00	$10.50	$11.50	$12.00	$12.50	$13.00	in these sizes.

Women's skirt Trunks, 42 inches long; leather-bound, brass trimmed, best lock and bolts; 9-inch top tray and 3 extra dress trays; full cloth lined, $17.50.

Leather-bound Basswood Trunks, brassed-trimmed; two side leather straps over body of trunk; full cloth-lined, steel bottom and brass lock; long strap hinges, very serviceable trunks

32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,
$13.00.	$13.75.	$14.50.	$15.25.	$16.00.

Leather-bound, full riveted, basswood trunks, lined with the best trunk muslin; brassed-trimmed, steel bottom, Excelsior brass lock, and long strap hinges; 9-inch bonnet tray with removable partition and extra dress tray; this is one of the best trunks made for hard wear.

32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,
$13.50.	$14.25.	$15.00.	$15.75.	$16.50.

Basswood steamer trunks, canvas-covered, iron-bound, cloth-lined; brass lock, No. 4 bolt and long strap hinges:

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,
$4.50,	$4.75.	$5.00.	$5.25.	$5.50,	$5.75.	$6.00.

Leather-bound, basswood steamer trunks, brassed-trimmed, cloth-lined, with removable partition in bottom of trunk; best brass lock and No. 4 bolt:

28-inch,	30-inch,	32-inch,	34-inch,	36-inch,	38-inch,	40-inch,
$5.75.	$6.25.	$6.75.	$7.25.	$7.75.	$8.25.	$8.75.

Rattan basket steamer trunks, covered with black enameled canvas; extra tray, linen-lined, leather-bound; two sole leather straps around trunk:

36-inch, $18.00.	38-inch, $19.50.	40-inch, $21.00.

Packing Trunks: large size, basswood box, good lock and bolts, steel bottom; strong and serviceable.

36-inch, $4.00	38-inch, $4.25.	40-inch, $4.50.	42-inch, $4.75.

Laundry Basket Trunks, strong and well made—

32-inch, $7.75.	34-inch, $8.00.	36-inch, $8.25.	38-inch, $8.50.	40-inch, $8.75.

Cedar Chests— 42-inch, $18.00. | 48-inch, $18.00. | 54-inch, $20.00.

Trunk Straps, 9 feet long, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Sponges, Etc. 1st floor, State-st.

New importation of Natural Bath Sponges, of selected forms; also, a large line of Silk Cup and Flat Sponges; just received from Cresswell Bros., London, England.

Natural Bath Sponges, 25c to $4.95 each.
Silk Cup Sponges, 5c to $1.95 each.
Flat Potter Sponges, 10c to 50c each.

We have just added to our stock a line of especially high-grade Chamois Skins, at 15c to $1.25 each.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Third floor, State-st.

Final Clearance Summer Costumes—

Prices are down to the lowest point. Strictly summer garments are not desirable property for the merchant just now, although very desirable for the wearer. Hence these decided reductions—*without an exaggeration among them.*

Women's Fancy Pique Suits, that were $37.50 and $35.00, now $6.50.

Women's Suits that were $18.00, now $4.50.
Women's Suits that were $10.75, now $2.75.
Women's Suits that were $4.00, now $1.25.

Women's Colored Lawn Dresses that were $8.50, now $3.50.

Women's Colored Dimity Dresses, that were $15.00, now $6.50
Women's White Organdie Dresses, that were $20.00, now $9.00
Women's $10.00 Gingham Dresses, reduced to $5.00.
Women's $19.50 Foulard Silk Dresses, now $10.00.

Women's Wash Skirts of fine imported Pique, that were $8.00, now $1.75.

Blue Denim Skirts, trimmed with white pique, that were $3.95, now $1.75
Plain Tailor-Made White Pique Skirts reduced to $2.50
Handsome Skirts of fine Shrunk Linen, that were $7.75, now $3.75

Women's White Lawn Waists, 150 dozen at clearing prices.

Women's Dainty White Waists, that were $1.35, $1.50, $2.25, $2.50—your choice for 95c
Women's Matinees, reduced from $3.50 to $2.25.
Women's Matinees, reduced from $2.95 to $1.95.

Girls' White Organdie Dresses (sizes 4 to 14) reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

Girls' White Organdie Dresses, that were $12.00, now $4.50.
Girls' Colored Lawn Dresses, that were $7.50, now $2.75.
Girls' Colored Organdie Dresses, that were $14.00, now $4.50.
But only two or three of one certain style.

Clearing Prices on all Spring Jackets.

Many of them are medium weight, just right for fall wear, at $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and up.

Silk Capes reduced—from $11.00 to $7.50—from $15.00 to $10.00; one from $50.00 to $15.00; one from $85.00 to $20.

Furs—an Early Announcement—Furs

Special Prices on Garments from Stock and Made to Order.

3rd floor, State St. 3rd floor, State St.

Reduced Rates for all Fur Repairing and Remodeling.

Last August's Fur sale proved an extremely popular event. Its advantages were generally appreciated, and many customers availed themselves of them. We offer the same inducements this year, expecting an even more successful result.

In addition to the fact that we are willing to sell at a smaller margin of profit than is usually allowed, in order to spread our Fur season over a longer period of time, we are able to produce garments in our Fur workroom for less money now than during the very busy season.

This difference in cost is *a direct gain* to those who purchase during this August sale.

Again, it is of considerable importance to us to be able to maintain a perfect organization in our workroom the year round; and we can well afford to execute repairing and remodeling of all kinds at especially low rates during the summer in order to do this. . . . Another *direct gain* for our patrons.

The styles for next season are decided, and garments can be remodeled now just as well as later.

Fur Coats to Measure: Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats in the approved fashions for next winter—made to your order and a perfect fit guaranteed, at $125.00

We have only a limited quantity of genuine Alaska sealskins from which we are able to make coats at the above price ($125.00) and can obtain no more this year. Sealskins have advanced 30% above last year's prices and only a most fortunate purchase makes it possible for us to sell a small number of real Alaska coats for $125.00. This is a remarkable opportunity for economy, as we are sure that such coats will sell readily in the season at $175.00.

On our higher grade ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, we are also making a very low price, during August—effecting a saving to customers of from $40 to $60—choice quality Alaska sealskin coats—22 in. long—in many new, accepted styles; for selection, $165.00

Best quality ALASKA SEAL COATS—entirely new styles—24 in. long, $195.00

Persian Lamb Coats: We also make, to measure, Persian lamb jackets on the same new models—of good Leipzig dyed skins, matched in sets from which you can select as you may prefer—a large, medium or small, bright curl; the usual $150.00 coats for $105.00

Otter Coats: Natural plucked otter coats—skins matched in sets for selection — regular $175.00 garments — made to measure in our new styles, $130.00

High Grade Coats — in stock: Special values in genuine ALASKA SEAL coats just put in stock from our own factory, $125.00

A large number of MODEL COATS—entirely new and only one of each—in sealskin, broadtail, and Persian, at most attractive prices.

Fur Coats.

Every one new, in the fashions for the coming season and warranted correct in every way.

Good China Seal Coats, 26 inches long, new style front, back, collar and sleeves; value $26.00—price $19.00.

Genuine Electric Seal Coats, 26 inches long, entirely new shape; value $40.00—$28.50

Best Quality Electric Seal Coats, 26 inches long; value $50.00—price $39.00.

The Finest Quality "Near Seal" Coats, in our entirely new Warwick style; value $60.00—price $45.00.

Good Leipsig Dyed Astrakhan Coats, 28 inches long, made from bright, curly skins; value $30.00—price $22.00.

Fur Collarettes.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs ornamented, nine genuine black marten tails, value $16.50—price $12.00.

Collarettes, with yoke and under collar of electric seal, top collar and skirt of black marten opossum, value $13.50—price $10.00.

Collarettes, with yoke of Persian Paws, choice electric seal top collar and skirt; value $11.00—price $8.50.

Fur Collarettes—Continued.

Collarettes, with electric seal yoke and under collar, genuine black marten top collar and skirt; value $20.00—price $15.00.

Choice Collarettes, with Persian lamb yoke and under collar, fine black marten top collar and skirt; value $30.00—price $22.50.

Black Marten Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented with six tails; value $27.50—price $20.00.

Best Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, with long tabs, electric seal yoke; value $18.00—price $13.75.

Choice Persian Lamb Collarettes, with deep skirt of sable fox; value $40.00—price $25.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with top collar and skirt of silver mouffon; value $15.00—price $11.75.

Collarettes, with top collar and deep skirt of black marten, electric seal yoke and under collar; value $20.00—price $15.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented tails and heads, skirt of black marten opossum; value $18.00—price $14.00.

Genuine Black Marten Plain Collarettes; value $20.00—price $15.00.

Choice Electric Seal Collarettes with sable fox skirt; value $25.00—price $18.00.

Fur Collarettes—Continued.

Choice Persian Collarettes, with top collar and skirt of real black marten; value $25.00—price $19.00.

Light Grey Krimmer Collarettes, with collar and deep band of electric seal; value $15.00—price $10.00.

Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, with long tabs, ornamented tails; value $12.00—price $10.00.

Choice Electric Seal Collarettes, with glossy astrakhan yoke; value $18.00—price $10.00.

Collarettes of Good Electric Seal, made with long tabs and skirt of sable fox, ornamented tails and heads; value $25.00—price $12.50.

Choice Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs and skirt of natural mink, ornamented heads and tails; value $30.00—price $25.00.

Fine Persian Collarettes, with long black marten tabs and top collar; value $45.00—price $25.00.

Plain Black Marten Opossum Collarettes, long tabs; value $17.00—price $14.75

Electric Seal Collarettes, with mink marmot skirt, ornamented heads and tails; value $18.00—price $10.00.

Fur Collarettes—Continued.

Plain Sheared Coney Collarettes, with long tabs and ornamented with silver; value $9.00—price $6.50

Choice Black Marten Collarettes, with long tabs and ornamented with silver; value $25.00—price $20.00.

Electric Seal Collarettes, with [illegible] band of Persian Lamb; value $16.00—price $13.50.

Sheared Coney Collarettes, with tabs, top collar and cascade front of mink marmot; value $14.00—price $10.00.

Plain Electric Seal Collarettes, with long tabs, trimmed tails and claws; value $12.50—price $10.00.

Beaver Collarettes, made from [illegible] silvery skins; value $25.00—price $15.00.

Genuine Natural Black Marten Collarettes; value $16.00—price $11.00.

Choice Leipsig Dyed Persian Lamb Plain Collarettes; value $16.00—price $11.00.

Very good quality plain Sealskin Collarettes, handsomely lined and well made; value $6.00—price $4.98.

Good Natural Mink Plain Collarettes; value $8.00—price $6.00.

Choice Blended Mink Plain Collarettes; value $8.00—price $6.50.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

Here is an expression of a Furniture hunter who had been looking the town over, and finally came back here, recently:

"I would rather pay 100% more for these goods."

He paid no more, quality considered, but the remark illustrates the impression that Scholle's Good Furniture gives to the seeker after Bargains.

Many of the new Fall pieces are already on the floor—waiting for You.

We are upholsterers, par excellence.

H. E. Scholle & Co., 353 Wabash, bet. Adams and Jackson.

Tuesday Aug. 1.

Men's Trousers, $3; or $1.50 a leg; regular $4, $5, $6, $7 qualities.

Blue and black serges, cassimeres, worsteds; all sizes.

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